Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-88-204
Friday
21 October 1988

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FBIS-LAT-88-204 *21 October 1988*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: For three months beginning in November, material formerly appearing in the JPRS LATIN AMERICA REPORT will be published on a trial basis in the FBIS LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Uruguayan Minister Discusses Group of 8 Summit *[EFE]* 1
New C.A. News Agency Begins Operations *[DPA]* 1

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Embassy in Lusaka Issues Statement on Talks *[Dakar PANA]* 2
FRG Economy Official Signs Agreement, Departs 2
DPRK Envoy Arrives; To Decorate Athletes 2
3-Year Cultural Protocol Signed With DPRK 2
Garcia Frias Departs After Visiting DPRK 2
Ghanaian Delegation Arrives for Visit 3
Risquet Meets Official 3
Algerian Prime Minister Receives Minister Farah 3
Cooperation Agreements Signed 3
Trade Union Secretary General Visits Portugal 3
Meets Assembly President 3
Holds Talks With Soares 3
National Tourism Institute President Interviewed 3
More on World Tourism Meeting 5

Haiti

Avril 'Expected To Announce' Electoral Council 5
Avril Position on Developments Questioned 6
New Political Association Established 6
Coup Rumors Spark Arrest of Dufailly Citizens 6
Police Disperse Pro-Aristide Demonstration 6
Journalists Group Protests Newspaper Incident 7
Correspondents Arrested by Mirebalais Soldiers 7
Uprooting, Demonstrations in Saint-Marc Reported 8

St Lucia

National Committee on Drug Abuse Created 8

St Vincent and the Grenadines

Stiffer Penalties for Drug Offenders Slated 9

CENTRAL AMERICA

Costa Rica

Government Protest on Panamanian 'Incursion' *[AFP]* 10
Arias on Visit to Spain, Nicaraguan Arrests 10

El Salvador

Gen Blandon on Foreigners Aiding 'Subversives' *[EL DIARIO DE HOY 19 Oct]* 10
Venceremos on Results of 'Subregional Maneuver' 11

Honduras

Battalion Commander Dismissed After Complaint 12

Nicaragua

State of Emergency Decreed Due to Hurricane 12
Tinoco in Warsaw, Comments on U.S. Relations *[Warsaw PAP]* 13
Church Condemns Attacks on Obando y Bravo 13

Panama

Assembly Condemns Deputy's Detention in Miami *[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 20 Oct]* 13
Civic Crusade Denies Talks With Government 14

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Official on Falklands Talks, Debt, Chile Vote 15

Bolivia

2 Generals, 3 Officers Discharged From Army *[EL DIARIO 8 Oct]* 15
Military Gets Raise; No Further Hikes Planned *[PRESENCIA 15 Oct]* 15
Judges Said Protecting Drug Traffickers *[PRESENCIA 8 Oct]* 15
Santa Cruz Coca Plantations To Be Eradicated *[EFE]* 15
Use of Herbicides Denied *[EL DIARIO 15 Oct]* 16

Brazil

GATT Claim To Be Filed on U.S. Retaliation 16
Official Note Released 16
Sarney Authorizes Action 17
Sarney Comments on Results of Visit to USSR *[Moscow TV]* 17
Police, SNI Investigating Bouterse Incident 18

Chile

Cabinet Tenders Resignation to Pinochet 19
Stange Comments on Possible Talks, Amendments 19
PCCh Communique on Elections, Democratization 19
PCCh's Teitelboim on Post-Plebiscite Situation *[Moscow]* 19
On Opposition, Transition *[Moscow]* 21

Colombia

Gaviria on Elimination of Paramilitary Groups 24
DAS Director Reports on Guerrilla Ambushes 25
Trade Protocol With Ecuador Reported *[EL TIEMPO 18 Oct]* 25

Ecuador

Government Presents Fiscal Budget to Congress *[EL COMERCIO 12 Oct]* 25

Paraguay

Habeas Corpus Petition Favors PLRA Members *[HOY 20 Oct]* 25
PLRA Leader Released *[ULTIMA HORA 20 Oct]* 25
Peasants Arrested Over Land Disputes *[HOY 19 Oct]* 26

Peru

Garcia Says Stoppage Will Not Break Democracy *[EFE]* 26
FMLN Members Visit Garcia, Ask for Mediation 26
Clandestine Movement Formed Among Police *[LA REPUBLICA 8 Oct]* 26
40 Ex-Policemen Arrested *[LA REPUBLICA 9 Oct]* 27
'Terrorists' Kill 2 Soldiers, Take 2 Hostages *[EL COMERCIO 5 Oct]* 27
Peasant Vigilantes Rescue Civilian Hostages *[EL COMERCIO 5 Oct]* 28

Suriname

Arron Calls for Explanation of Bouterse Incident 28

Uruguayan Minister Discusses Group of 8 Summit
PY1810151988 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0827 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Text] Montevideo, 18 Oct (EFE)—Uruguayan Foreign Minister Luis Barrios Tassano has said that the Group of Eight members expect to be summoned to a negotiation table to support the solutions to the Central American problems. Barrios is the coordinator of the Group of Eight presidential summit that will start on 27 October in Punta del Este.

During the 2-day summit, the presidents will discuss the following international policy subjects: The recent aspects of the Central American situation, the case of Panama, the North-South relations, and the relations between the United States and the Group of Eight.

The Group of Eight—formed in 1986 by the fusion of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, and Panama) and the Contadora Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay)—has opened its field of political interest to other problems, without totally abandoning Central America.

However, diplomatic sources told EFE that the group is now concentrating on other subjects since the Central American peace issue has been absorbed by the affected countries and their neighbors.

"We are concerned over the Central American situation and we met with the Central American foreign minister to confirm to them our support and decision in helping them solve their problems," Barrios said.

The Uruguayan foreign minister acknowledged that disagreements among the Central American countries "hinder the implementation of programs, the reestablishment of peace, and, above everything, the establishment of democracy in the region. Regarding the latter issue, he said that they can rest assured of the total support of the Group of Eight and of all the well-intended Latin Americans."

The Uruguayan foreign minister said that solutions to the Central American problems "depend on the Central American countries."

"We cannot but express our willingness to contribute to their solutions, but we cannot do it independently from their will," he said.

"Here we are, waiting to be summoned to the negotiation table to continue supporting them, within our possibilities, as we have done before," Barrios said.

Barrios referred to the subject of democracy to explain the Central American situation, as well as to explain why Panama will not be present at the Punta del Este summit. "Panama excluded itself from the Group of Eight. There is a statute, a prerequisite to belong to the Group, and that is the full validity and respect for democratic principles," he said.

The Uruguayan foreign minister believes that Panama is estranged from the democratic reality "for merely Panamanian reasons."

Panama's return to the Group of Eight depends not on the group "but on Panama, because it will have to resolve, by itself, when and how it will rejoin the democratic system."

The Group of Eight agenda will also include subjects connected with the defense of democracy, Latin American security, development as a condition for the foreign debt negotiation, and drug trafficking, which is considered "one of the current enemies."

The "summit" will conclude with a declaration that will be signed on 29 October by President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, Jose Sarney of Brazil, Alan Garcia of Peru, Virgilio Barco of Colombia, Jaime Lusinchi of Venezuela, Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, and Julio Maria Sanguinetti of Uruguay.

The draft declaration which is being prepared by the foreign ministries will be made up of three chapters which include the subjects of political consensus, Latin American security, and regional integration.

It will also include: "The need to establish common guidelines to solve border disputes peacefully, as is the tradition of the Group of Eight."

The presidents will issue their final declaration after the work meetings on 27 and 29 October, in the Punta del Este resort, 147 km from Montevideo.

New C.A. News Agency Begins Operations
PA2110042488 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2147 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] San Jose, 20 Oct (DPA)—A new news agency, the Central American International News (ICAN), has been created to open a new channel of communication to help maintain a steady flow of information on Central America.

ICAN's headquarters are located in San Jose, Costa Rica, and it will have offices in Guatemala City, Tegucigalpa, San Salvador, and Panama City, where it will issue information on a daily basis about the latest political and economic events, as well as other topics of interest.

According to the new news agency's founders, "ICAN will allow Central America to channel information in a direct way according to the objective reality that prevails in the region." Vittorugo Mangiavillani, ICAN chief of public relations and information, explained: "The new agency will have correspondents in Rome and Brussels in addition to its regional offices in Central America."

ICAN began its operations in this capital this month.

Cuba

Embassy in Lusaka Issues Statement on Talks

MB2010195588 Dakar PANA in English 1855 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Lusaka, 20 Oct (ZANA/PANA)—The Cuban Embassy on Wednesday released a statement in Lusaka to clarify Cuba's stand during the informal four-party talks which took place in New York recently.

The second secretary at the Cuban Embassy in Lusaka, Mr Alselm Perez, said this became necessary because the western media had not projected the real Cuban position.

According to the statement, Cuba had asserted that no agreement was reached in the talks on Namibia. As Mr Carlos Aldana, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba and head of the Cuban delegation at the talks, told the press after the New York meeting, the topics discussed in the informal session had underlined the differences and the impossibility of bridging the still very broad gap between the parties' positions.

The core of the discussion is not really the span of time, shorter or longer, it is not a matter of months, what is being discussed is how the withdrawal should take place and under which conditions, Aldana said.

Aldana had expressed astonishment about reports in THE NEW YORK TIMES that an agreement on a timetable for the withdrawal of the Cuban forces had been reached. He said the withdrawal must be made in order and with honour. They are not troops withdrawing in defeat...and we should observe the security requirements of Angola.

FRG Economy Official Signs Agreement, Departs

FL2110021588 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Oct 88

[Text] Mr Otto Wolff von Amerongen, leader of the economic sector of the FRG, has returned to his country. During his stay in Cuba, Wolff was received by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and by ministers and presidents of the main organizations related to the economy in Cuba. Wolff, who is also chairman of the East-West Commission of the FRG, signed an agreement between the Cuban Chamber of Commerce and the Association of Chambers of Industry and Commerce of the FRG.

DPRK Envoy Arrives; To Decorate Athletes

FL1910143188 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Comrade Kim Chang-ho, special envoy from the DPRK, arrived in our country just a few hours ago. He brings the solidarity medals which will be given to the Cuban athletes who, in an act of brotherhood, did not attend the Seoul Olympic Games.

Kim Chang-ho was received at the airport by Jose Ramon Fernandez, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers; (?Manuel Ricardo Gonzalez), president of the Cuban Olympic Committee of the INDER [National Institute for Sports, Physical Education, and Recreation]; party and INDER leaders; and members of the DPRK diplomatic mission in Cuba.

Comrade Kim Chang-ho expressed satisfaction in carrying out his assigned mission. For his part, Jose Ramon Fernandez reiterated the honor that it represents for our athletes to receive the award granted by the brother Korean nation and its supreme leader, Kim Il-song.

3-Year Cultural Protocol Signed With DPRK

FL1910214088 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] A 3-year cultural protocol has been signed between Cuba and the DPRK.

The document—which was signed by Giraldo Mazola, vice minister of foreign relations, and Pak Chung-kuk, DPRK ambassador to Cuba—covers the areas of higher and intermediate education, culture, academy of sciences, creative arts unions, and mass media.

Also present at the signing of the agreement were Olga Miranda, legal director for the Minrex [Ministry of Foreign Relations]; Manuel Torres, director of the Asia and Oceania Department; Omar Mendoza, director of the Press, Information, and Culture Directorate of the Minrex; and other Cuban and Korean representatives.

Garcia Frias Departs After Visiting DPRK

FL2010232788 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2235 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias has left for Cuba after visiting Korea. During his stay in the brother country, Garcia Frias was received in a solemn meeting by President Kim Il-song, who sent cordial greetings and a fraternal embrace to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Garcia Frias toured important areas in Korea, among them, the (Huang Bok) Department section in Pyongyang where the delegates to the 13th youth and students festival will stay. He also visited cultural, historical, and social centers. This is the third visit Garcia Frias has made to Korea at the invitation of the Korean Worker's Party. Garcia Frias is also member of the PCC Central Committee and of the Council of State of Cuba.

Ghanaian Delegation Arrives for Visit

FL1910154288 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] A high-ranking delegation from the Republic of Ghana headed by Major Bafur Assassie Kimas, secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council and coordinator of the Security Council of that country, has arrived in Cuba.

The visitors were received at the Jose Marti International Airport by Division General Pascual Martinez Gil, member of the PCC Central Committee and first vice minister of the interior, and by other party and government officials, as well as by high-ranking members of the Ministry of the Interior.

The delegation will hold meetings with organzations and institutions of our country.

Risquet Meets Official

FL2010034288 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee for international affairs, has received Major Bafur Assassie Kimas, secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council and coordinator of the Security Council of the Republic of Ghana. The friendship ties between the two countries were made evident during the meeting held at the PCC Central Committee office. Assassie Kimas is paying a visit to our capital accompanied by a delegation from his country. Mr Kojo Gottfried, Ghanaian ambassador to Cuba, was also present at the meeting.

Algerian Prime Minister Receives Minister Farah

FL1910174488 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi has received in the capital of that country Levi Farah, Cuban minister of construction materials industry.

The two officials discussed bilateral relations and cooperation.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

FL2010150688 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] The Cuban minister of construction materials industry is on his way back to our country after having signed in Algeria various bilateral cooperation agreements.

Levi Farah was received by Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi. He also met with the ministers for foreign relations, public health, hydraulics, finance, and others.

Trade Union Secretary General Visits Portugal

FL1810184388 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1508 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Text] Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], has arrived in Lisbon at the invitation of the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers [CGTP]. (Manuel Carvalho), CGTP national coordinator; Jose Luis Judas, CGTP executive member; and (Carlos Neyra), Cuban ambassador to Portugal, went to Portel to receive Veiga.

During his 3-day visit, Veiga will hold talks with political leaders and unions. These groups are interested in strengthening their ties with Cuba in various social areas. Tomorrow, Veiga is expected to visit the Assembly of the Republic where he will be received by Assembly President (Victor Crespo). Afterward, the CTC secretary general will meet with the Portugal-Cuba Friendship Association.

Meets Assembly President

FL2010042288 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0055 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] (Victor Crespo), president of Portugal's Assembly of the Republic, today received a Cuban trade union delegation headed by Roberto Veiga, president of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions. (Crespo) recognized the efforts made by Cuba favoring development and said the Third World foreign debt problem will not be solved if practical measures are not implemented.

Holds Talks With Soares

FL2110034988 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0244 GMT 21 Oct 88

[Text] Portuguese President Mario Soares met in Lisbon today with Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, who is visiting the European country at the invitation of the General Federation of Portuguese Workers. Soares recalled his recent encounter with our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in Quito and he conveyed through Veiga affectionate greetings to the top leader of the Cuban revolution.

The Third World foreign debt and the detente process were among the important subjects discussed. President Soares said the developed countries should pay more attention to the debt problem. This will continue to be encouraged at the EEC.

National Tourism Institute President Interviewed

FL2010022688 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0012 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Interview with Rafael Sed Perez, president of the National Institute of Tourism, by Felix Fernando Garrido during the "Exclusivo" program, hosted by Daniel Torres—live]

[Text] [Garrido] Good evening and welcome to "Exclusivo," Rafael.

[Sed] Good evening to you, Daniel, Garrido, all the listeners, and technicians who make it possible for this program—which became so popular in such a short time—to be presented.

[Garrido] Thank you for this praise. Now we want to know and we want to tell the people about the efforts of the many hundreds of tourism workers throughout our archipelago.

[Sed] Well, to talk about this very quickly; we want to say that before the triumph of the revolution Cuba was considered a zone of international vice, gambling, and prostitution. This was the main motivation tourists had for coming to Cuba. At that time, around 1958, about 300,000 people visited Cuba. Of those 300,000, more than 80 percent were Americans. The income at that time, according to the documented figures, was around $56,000. Of this figure, 63 percent of the income was from gambling, so now our people know that practically all of the income that tourism generated was from gambling.

After the triumph of the revolution our country undertook a large effort in the tourism industry, especially in the interior part of the country. It was not possible to repair most of the installations in Havana because much effort had to be dedicated to social and economic activities. This is why we currently have around 50 percent of the rooms that were available in 1958. This means that we have a reduction in the number of rooms here in Havana. We can stress that as of 1977, all efforts undertaken were for the benefit of the country and some resources were dedicated to aiding the recovery of the tourism industry.

To give you an idea, in 1977 the country earned $16 million from tourism; in 1987, we earned $111 million. This shows an important growth compared to 1977. If we make a big effort—and we have to say it like that—we believe that, according to the projections made for the year 1989, which is next year, we should earn about $130 million dollars. We hope to have some 300,000 tourists visit Cuba in 1992 and we should earn about $200 million. You can imagine how important this is.

To achieve this—we have to say it like that—we must increase the number of installations. We should raise the number of rooms we now offer to international tourism, from 7,500 to 12,000. Besides this, we should make a complete effort to reconstruct and maintain the installations in Havana and build some new ones. This will permit us to be ready in 1992 to accommodate all those tourists.

Now—it is important to say this to the people so that everyone knows—we can give you some examples of what this income means to us. For example, for a lobster dish offered to foreign tourists, we earn $18-$20 per serving. On the foreign market, we export lobster worth about $15,000 per ton. By offering it to the international tourism industry, we can earn more than $40,000. So, from that you can get an idea of how much we can make.

If a tourist goes to a cabaret, like the Tropicana, he would pay $20 to be in the first row, the first-class area, as we call it, which is reserved for international tourism. Imagine—we receive about 400 or 500 tourists daily. Sometimes it is practically full. The income is very important and when we analyze every one of these situations, it permits us to obtain more income.

What problems do we face? I believe the main problem is that we do not have better-trained workers who provide more attention, more politeness, to tourists. I think this is an important principle that has been forgotten, to a certain degree, and should be reinstated. It is important to the work of the laborers and the directors. We also need to have adequate maintenance and supplies in accordance with the projections through 1992.

[Garrido] Comrade Sed Perez, with respect to the offers, the possibilities that the people have—that is to say, specifically, in national tourism—we know that some centers have taken measures to control the general population's access to these places. We would like to know some details about this. I think that in the main studio we already have some questions for our interview. We also want to give you the chance to discuss this matter.

[Torres] Yes, I have a call. I appreciate this pause because I was speaking on the telephone—in fact, I am still speaking—with a person who is listening to Comrade Rafael's remarks. He was telling me—and this is the second call like this—that, in fact, there are some hotels here in Havana that have first class areas. This listener was specifically referring to the Riviera, Capri, and Habana Libre Hotels. He was telling me that these hotels have bars and cafeterias with a very efficient level of service that are not accessible to the people. These two listeners were talking about bars such as the Elegante, the Capri in the lobby of the Saint John Hotel, the Pico Blanco, and the Cortijo in the Vedado Hotel. This type of bar is in a special category and caters to a certain type of clientele or consumer. I do not know if there is an answer to this question or not.

[Sed] Some measures have been taken in tourist installations. There is a lot of pressure. People are exerting a lot of pressure. One of the problems we are facing is that we need to increase the number of recreational facilities other than hotels. We are speaking of facilities other than hotels which the public can go to so that the public is not limited to the services provided at hotels alone. Why? Because we have followed a logical principle at hotels. First, we need to ensure that all services are available to guests. This is one of the basic matters we have considered because there have been many problems. Some people who go to these places are very nice but other do not show their best behavior. We have to work very hard

on this matter. Not only at the hotel installations but also in the administration to avoid this from happening. This is a situation we have had up to now.

I would say that not all these installations are closed to the public. The public can go to some. What happens is that we consider, to a great extent, the capacity of the installation, the type of activity being held there, the events, etc. There are times when they need to be limited to guests exclusively. There were times when guests could not use them because they were completely full of people or people who were not the most desirable were there.

[Torres] Excuse me, Mr President; I am getting more calls. Apparently this is a very sensitive subject for the people.

[Sed] It is, Daniel. I would say it is a hot subject. It is really hot.

[Torres] Comrade Rafael, a listener was telling me he went to El Elegante at the Riviera Hotel the other day. It was 1500. I believe that bar opens at noon. I am not sure. But two comrades who were working there told him that they had only made 8 pesos up to that moment. I ask you now, is it profitable for a bar to make 8 pesos in 4 hours of operation?

[Sed] Well, I do not know when this person went and was told 8 pesos had been earned. The Riviera Hotel is profitable in the same way as the Habana Libre. The income in foreign currency has exceeded the program.

[Torres] A last question, Mr President; otherwise, this subject is going to take up the entire program. I have a last question regarding this. A comrade asks if the following situation could be considered: When the hotel is not full of tourists and the cafeteria and bar are empty, the hotel administration or the comrades who provide the services could assess the possibility of letting absolutely respectable people go in and be served.

[Sed] I should say that we have considered the possibility of doing what the comrade suggested. I believe we should do this in some of these facilities, some cafeterias. Not all because there are some that are dedicated [exclusively to tourists] because they have a number of services which are geared to international tourists. But a good number of the facilities could offer their services to the public at a certain time according to the conditions you just mentioned.

To give you an idea, we have had $19 million more in income than during the same period last year. This shows you the amount of foreign currency we have had. Regarding domestic tourism, at this time we have fulfilled 100.6 percent of the domestic tourism program. So the income in pesos has also increased.

[Garrido] Daniel, we have a few minutes left and I know Comrade Rafael Sed wants to make an exclusive announcement. I will let him tell you about it.

[Sed] This has not been announced here yet. It is now going to be announced to you and the entire population—to the entire country. We went recently to the Dominican Republic for a meeting of the Americas Commission of the World Tourism Association. It was decided there that the next meeting will be held in Cuba. This is extremely important. Why am I saying this? Because there is great interest in all Caribbean countries. Even the United States and Canada are included in this Americas Commission. An interest was expressed during the meeting for the next one to be held in Cuba next year. I believe this is very important for our country.

More on World Tourism Meeting

FL2010192288 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Cuba will host the next ministerial meeting of the World Tourism Organization for the Americas. This was agreed upon at that organization's special ministerial meeting held recently in Santo Domingo. At this meeting, which was attended by National Institute of Tourism President Rafael Sed Perez, Cuba asked to be admitted to the Caribbean Tourism Organization.

It was also agreed that Cuba will be one of the many destinations in the area. This agreement will permit the Caribbean countries to cooperate in the area of tourism and it will promote new negotiations in this important, national industry.

Haiti

Avril 'Expected To Announce' Electoral Council

FL2010213488 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2106 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Haitian President General Prosper Avril is expected to announce during the course of the day the creation of a new Provisional Electoral Council which could lead to the scheduling of popular elections. The news was reported by LE MATIN newspaper and it is attributed to Information Minister Anthony Saint-Pierre, who gave assurances Avril will make the announcement today.

The newspaper also states that Gen Avril will deliver an address to the nation in the presence of the current top-level political leadership in Haiti. One of the requests made by the popular forces is related to the holding of elections so that a parliament is created and can channel the political wishes of the people and build a democratic system.

Avril Position on Developments Questioned

FL2010142288 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Excerpts] We have learned that the day before yesterday, during the night, bursts of gunfire hit the residence of Lieutenant [rank as heard] Cherubin, (?and) his family was forced to leave the house, where it seems diverse searches were conducted.

Also, in regard to the case of Sergeant Bochard, we have an unconfirmed report to the effect that he is not too well. We must remind listeners of an AFP report the day before yesterday which said that, according to a source AFP did not identify, it was General Prosper Avril who intervened to keep Sgt Bochard from being killed.

Still in connection with Sgt Bochard, a military source, who has asked to remain anonymous, says that it was Sgt Bochard who carried the letter of retirement to Colonel Jean-Claude Paul, whereas General Avril did not seem too enthusiastic about the idea. [passage omitted]

In Port-au-Prince, many observers think the Army grassroots had better wake up, because if it does not, (?it may) get caught in a trap. Also, everyone is wondering where exactly General Avril stands concerning all these things going on at present.

New Political Association Established

FL2010181888 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] We have received a press release announcing the formation of a new association. This association informs all pertinent authorities, leaders of groups and political parties in Haiti, nongovernmental organizations, religious and civic institutions, human rights defense committees in Haiti, popular organizations, national and international organizations, and the Haitian people in general that a political association was just founded in Port-au-Prince on 13 September 1988.

This association is called the Light Over Haiti Association [Asosyasyon Limie Sou Ayiti]. Its acronym is ASLA. ASLA is an independent, nonprofit association. It will work at promoting development and democracy here in Haiti. It will also work at establishing a rule of law in Haiti. It will also work in the interest of truth, here in Haiti—to cast light on the truth, here in Haiti.

ASLA says that while waiting for its statutes to formally define the association's internal regulations and bylaws, it will be the spokeman for those who cannot speak for themselves, for those who have been forgotten, and for the underprivileged.

This press release is dated 26 September 1988. The association's founder and president is (Nickenson Aubourg). Its secretary general is (Louis Martin Desanne).

Coup Rumors Spark Arrest of Dufailly Citizens

FL2010180288 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Our correspondent Mirabeau Louis informs us that in the Dufailly area, central plateau, the residences of relatives of Samuel Jeremie have been searched and some arrests made.

[Louis] On Wednesday, 19 October, at approximately 7:00 [am or pm not specified], soldiers from the 14th Company, at Peligre, appeared in Dufailly, where they searched the houses of Samuel Jeremie and (Dieuveuil Jeremie). The military turned the house upside down, but found no weapons. They also searched the houses of (Thierry Bosquet) and (Rico Jeremie) and found no weapons there either; however, they arrested these two men. They were handcuffed and taken to the barracks at Peligre.

We met with these two citizens. They told us they had no weapons at their home, that their weapon was culture.

As for the soldiers from Peligre, here's what they told us.

[Begin unidentified soldier recording] The military at Peligre are very angry, because we see that now it is Samuel Jeremie [words indistinct] to stage a coup against the president, Lieutenant General Prosper Avril. We (?find this) shameless. [passage omitted]

We feel that Jeremie's trying to overthrow Gen Avril's government through a coup d'etat means that he wants to reinstate the macoutes again. [end recording]

This is Mirabeau Louis, direct from Mirebalais.

[Announcer] Members of the Armed Forces, in many statements being made here in Port-au-Prince, are saying that there are many soldiers who are of good faith and well intentioned, but who have been caught in the trap of false rumors that have been circulating—rumors to the effect that there was going to be a coup d'etat last weekend. Thus these well-intentioned soldiers have played into the hands of Duvalierist members of the Armed Forces, who have convinced them that the coup that was going to occur would go against their interests.

Police Disperse Pro-Aristide Demonstration

FL2010174588 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Yesterday the police managed to disperse a demonstration that TKL [Ti Kominote Legliz, the grassroots church] youth from the archdiocese of Port-au-Prince were organizing in front of the cathedral to express solidarity with Father Jean Bertrand Aristide. While these young people were burning a few papers, two policemen posted at the archbishopric fired into the air. A truck full of soldiers clad in olive green appeared on the scene. There was no brutality, and the sit-in was suspended. [passage omitted] Following a report that a

sit-in would be held, the coordinating committee of the grass-roots church for the archdiocese of Port-au-Prince said that it, the coordinating committee, knew nothing about this. The coordinating committee said that it is issuing a rectification to prevent the continuation of things being done in the name of the members of the TKL coordinating committee for Port-au-Prince.

Journalists Group Protests Newspaper Incident
FL1910194588 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Text] Here is the Haitian Journalists Association's [AJH] reaction to the incident at LE NOUVELLISTE on Thursday, 14 October [date as heard]:

The AJH protests most vigorously following the 14 October arrest of Mr Max Chauvet and Mr Cesar, proprietor and guard of the daily paper LE NOUVELLISTE, respectively.

The AJH says: According to the facts established, periodical vendors tried to overrun the premises of LE NOUVELLISTE as the latest edition of the magazine BALANCE—which is (?put out) by our colleague (Jean Remy Calonges)—went on sale.

A street hawker got his finger caught in a door, which the newspaper's guard was trying to close. LE NOUVELLISTE's assistant editor in chief, Dr Carlo Desinor, took the hawker in question to the National University Hospital of Haiti for immediate medical care.

To everyone's surprise, a few minutes later two soldiers from the Dessalines Barracks burst into LE NOUVELLISTE and arrested the guard, hitting him with the butts of their rifles and accusing him of carrying knives or a machete. The paper's premises were searched, and the newspaper's owner and administrator, who protested, was arrested and taken to the Dessalines Barracks by force, together with the guard, to be judged there.

After being questioned by Captain Diderot Sylvain, they were taken before the Dessalines Barracks commander, Colonel Guy Francois, who released them, sentencing LE NOUVELLISTE to pay the hawker a fine of $200 per month until the man's little finger healed. For his part, the director of BALANCE decided to pay half the amount in question, continues the AJH's note of protest.

The AJH condemns arbitrariness and thinks that the Dessalines Barracks should not replace the courts and intervene in simple judiciary police cases. The AJH asks the military government to prevent any further inopportune intrusions into the premises of press organs by members of the Armed Forces and to sanction offenders (?of) the general principles of our civil code.

The AJH, while encouraging solidarity among all concerned—publications employers, journalists, and vendors—invites all to remain vigilant and to continue to defend the Haitian press' right to respect.

The note is signed by AJH Secretary General Ady Jeangardy, Assistant Secretary General (Jacques Price Jean), and Treasurer Marie-Laurence Jocelyn Lasseque

Correspondents Arrested by Mirebalais Soldiers
FL1810224488 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Soldiers from the Mirebalais barracks have arrested Radio Haiti-Inter and Radio Cacique provincial correspondents. They even hit Radio Cacique's correspondent. Why? The soldiers accuse the journalists of accusing them, the soldiers, of having accepted 5,000 gourdes to reinstate an uprooted magistrate. [passage omitted]

The military told two journalists who went to the barracks in Mirebalais seeking information that it was they who had accused the military in Mirebalais of accepting 5,000 gourdes to reinstate the communal magistrate. The military slapped the Radio Cacique correspondent in the barracks. They themselves will explain what happened at the barracks in Mirebalais.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] We asked to see the soldiers. They said all the soldiers had gone to Port-au-Prince in a delegation and were therefore on vacation and could not come. (?Just then) (Cadner Cantave), whom the soldiers had reinstated, appeared at the barracks. He said that it was the committees and the journalists who were preventing the soldiers in Mirebalais from doing their work and replacing whomever they wanted at the head of the administrations.

Also, First Sergeant (Jean Felix Jean) and (Hebert) appeared and said: Ah, gentlemen, it is you who accused the Haitian Army of accepting $1,000 from (Cadner Cantave) to reinstate him. And they beat us. [passage omitted]

After 3 hours in the barracks, they drew up a document saying that we were accusing the Haitian Army of taking 5,000 gourdes from (Cadner) and sent it to the court. [passage omitted]

When we arrived before the judge, the judge drew up a document in which he said he was releasing us temporarily. However, (Hebert) told the judge that if he didn't lock us up in jail, he would have him fired.

(?The minute) courts and journalists cannot operate properly, it would be a good idea for the government to state its position on this. Journalists and the courts cannot function properly in Mirebalais.

[Unidentified reporter] Didn't they also confiscate your equipment?

[Correspondent] Yes, they took both my and (Edouard Getil's) press cards. They also ruined his cassette recorder. [words indistinct] they declared that we were no longer journalists. Can the Haitian Army declare someone no longer a journalist? We also lay this before the AJH [Haitian Journalists Association] so it can state its position on this. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Uprooting, Demonstrations in Saint-Marc Reported
FL2010145388 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Report by Saint-Marc correspondent Rodrigue F. Sejour]

[Text] On Tuesday, 18 October, those who did not know what was going to happen could see people going up and down the streets in Saint-Marc, unceasingly. What was up? A few soldiers from the Saint-Marc barracks and a group of demonstrators (?were preparing) to catch the former representative of the Department of the Public Prosecutor in Saint-Marc, Mr (Lazare Volcy).

When they showed up at (Volcy's) house to uproot him, they were most astonished to learn that he had already fled. The soldiers fired many rounds into the air, while the demonstrators broke all the glass windows in the house, trashed the gate, and smashed the windows of the former official's car.

They accuse (Volcy) of dispensing justice improperly in the lower Artibonite Valley and of committing abuses against peasants in connection with land cases. Land cases are still a big problem in the area.

The soldiers then went directly to (Pont Tambour), to the house of Francois Fouchard Bergrome, former micro-projects coordinator for the Artibonite under the Namphy government. The demonstrators trashed everything they found in that house.

They then went on down to the center of town, carrying a photograph of the former coordinator, which they were showing to everyone watching them along the way. From afar, you could hear the crowd applauding and the soldiers shooting.

When the crowd arrived in front of the Saint-Marc barracks, the district authority talked to them. He asked for a meeting with the leaders of the democratic organizations at the Saint-Marc barracks on 19 October.

St Lucia

National Committee on Drug Abuse Created
FL1810014788 Bridgetown CANA in English 1423 GMT 17 Oct 88

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Oct 17, CANA—St Lucia Prime Minister John Compton Sunday used the platform of the annual convention of his ruling United Workers Party (UWP) to announce the formation of a national committee on drug abuse.

He said that in addition to the respective law and enforcement agencies, representatives of the medical profession, the churches, the legal profession and the general public will be invited to serve. The committee will be headed by the minister for education.

The prime minister said he had an offer from the leader of the opposition, Julian Hunte, to join government on a bipartism basis to deal with the issue. However, Compton said that the drug problem cannot be a political issue and therefore cannot be dealt with on a bipartisan basis. "It is a national issue and all persons an organisations, whether political or not, must be involved in eradicating this scourge," Compton said.

Compton also spoke of government's efforts to prepare the police force to effectively deal with local drug barons. He said that because of recent infighting and squabbling among senior officers, the force became completely disorganised and demoralised and the ordinary citizen could not depend on it for protection. "For this reason government has taken decisive action to remove the squabbling leadership and take other steps to restore the effectiveness of and public confidence in the force. But the removal of the leadership is not all," he said.

Compton, who is the minister responsible for national security, said that goverment was determined to remove all the "rotten applies from the police barrel." He said that while the vast majority of the police force are loyal and dedicated men and women, there are some who bring disgrace to the uniform and to the force in general. "For the good of the force and for the good of St. Lucia these men will be removed from the force," he declared.

The prime minister also promised promotion for the dedicated officers and a programme of intensive training to ensure that the force will again be under the command of a St. Lucian, supported by a well trained officer corps within the shortest possible time.

Compton forcibly retired Police Commissioner Cuthbert Phillips and two other senior officers this month and appointed a Trinidadian to head the force.

St Vincent and the Grenadines

Stiffer Penalties for Drug Offenders Slated

FL2010025188 Bridgetown CANA in English 1745 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Kingstown, St. Vincent, Oct 19, CANA—Persons found guilty of drug related offences in St. Vincent and the Grenadines now face stiffer penalties with the coming into force of the new Drugs Prevention of Misuse Law. The law was passed since April 21, but government gave the public five months to become aware of its provisions before enforcing it.

The act specifies what constitutes dealing or trafficking in controlled substances such as cocaine, marijuana or morphine and prescribes stiff new penalties for offenders. It is particularly severe on persons found on school premises with drugs in their possession.

Penalties include a one hundred thousand dollar (one East Caribbean dollar—37 U.S. cents) fine or one totalling three times the value of the merchandise, a minimum of five years imprisonment and confiscation of drug related properties.

Assistance in preparing the law was received from the legal departement of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Secretariat, with OECS members attempting to harmonise laws in certain critical areas.

The law received bi-partisian support when it came before Parliament, although the opposition Labour Party charged that it only addresses half of the problem. The party wanted to see a rehabilitation programme implemented as well as economic measures to cater for unemployed frustrated persons who the party felt were one major source of the drug problem.

The government has announced that an advisory council on the misuse of drugs is soon to be set up. This will have responsibility for carrying out a public education programme on matters relating to drug abuse, treatment and rehabiliation.

Costa Rica

Government Protest on Panamanian 'Incursion'

PA2010133988 Paris AFP in Spanish 0506 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] San Jose, 19 Oct (AFP)—According to reports issued today in this capital city, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry today sent a letter to the Panamanian Government containing a "strong protest" over the alleged incursion into Costa Rican territory by a group of Panama Defense Forces soldiers on 11 October.

The Costa Rican press initially reported the soldiers had threatened Costa Rican Planning Minister Jorge Monge, although today's protest note does not mention that incident.

Nonetheless, according to the Foreign Ministry, there is proof that eight heavily armed Panamanian soldiers were traveling inside Costa Rican territory in two military vehicles.

These events "cannot go unnoticed by the Costa Rican Government, which is why I must strongly protest the incident," says the letter signed by Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto.

The foreign minister's letter of protest adds that "the friendly relations Costa Ricans and Panamanians have maintained for many decades should not be jeopardized by abuses nor by the dubious activities of members of the Panamanian defense or security corps."

The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry also urges the Panamanian Government to establish as soon as possible a "mechanism of cooperation designed to prevent" this type of incident.

Arias on Visit to Spain, Nicaraguan Arrests

PA2010202788 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Statement by President Oscar Arias Sanchez to reporter Rolando Angulo Zeledon in Miami on 19 October—recorded]

[Excerpt] Of our short visit to Miami, to our brothers the Puerto Rican people, and most recently to our motherland [Spain], the visit most obviously significant has been the one to Spain, because as you were able to see for yourself, it was a great thrill to receive an award and to be able to feel the warmth, affection, and joy that could be seen on the people's faces, as you and I witnessed in Oviedo, when His Royal Highness Prince Felipe presented me with the Prince of Asturias prize.

I took advantage of this visit to Spain to talk to Spanish President Felipe Gonzalez—whom I admire, and for whom I have great affection and respect, because he is a dear friend—so we might assess the world's problems and see how Spain can help us. We have talked a great deal about economic topics, how Spain could play a very important role in a task Costa Rica must face sooner or later: negotiation of its foreign debt. As a matter of fact, we owe the Spanish Government quite a lot of money; within the Paris Club, Spain can play a very important role in obtaining better terms for Costa Rica in the payment of its foreign debt.

We also talked about the need for Spain's voice to be heard, for Spain to serve as the spokesman for Latin America in Europe, and for Spain to become the advocate for Central America within the EEC, particularly as of [words indistinct], when Spain will assume the EEC Presidency. I believe those European countries listen to Spain, because no one in Europe knows more about the problems faced by Latin America than our motherland.

[Words indistinct] complained to Felipe he had left me on my own, since I am the one people expect to hear from whenever there is a stumbling block in the peace plan, and there is some form of regression by any given country, as I think was the case recently with Nicaragua, particularly regarding democratization, which in my opinion is the most important item agreed to in Esquipulas II. I cannot feel too sorry, because it is an unforgivable step backward to have imprisoned 38 Nicaraguan men and women for merely daring to differ with the government by participating in a demonstration previously authorized by the Interior Ministry.

As I told the Spanish press yesterday in a slightly reproachful tone, if it were a question of one of your fellow countrymen being jailed just because he had a different opinion, then, I imagine, many of you should be in jail, because you differ with and criticize Felipe Gonzalez's government. But, you see, that is what democracy is all about—tolerance, respect for other people's ideas, and understanding that not only the press, but also the opposition, the opposition political parties, the leader of a labor union, a professional association, a business chamber, and, in the final analysis, the average citizen all have a right to criticize. When there is no criticism, those who believe in democracy must foster that criticism, because it is something good for the health of democracy. [passage omitted]

El Salvador

Gen Blandon on Foreigners Aiding 'Subversives'

PA2010124088 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 19 Oct 88 pp 2, 13

[Text] The Armed Forces have warned they will take "drastic measures" against foreigners who enter the country as tourists to collaborate with subversives and participate in subversive activities.

"We must be firm against terrorists who come here to cause problems behind the shield of demagogical internationalism," General Adolfo Blandon, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said during a visit to a northern garrison.

Military authorities will request the collaboration of government authorities, specifically the Immigration Department, to effectively control foreigners and prosecute them if they break the law, Blandon said.

Gen Blandon inspected 4th Infantry Brigade headquarters in El Paraiso, Chalatenango, which was was attacked by FMLN terrorists 1 month ago. The action, the third significant attack on that garrison in 8 years, resulted the deaths of seven soldiers and six terrorists and minor property damage.

Regarding a Spanish citizen found with serious injuries near the Copapayo refugee camp and delivered to the Spanish Embassy, Blandon said the foreigner undoubtedly is a seditious person, because a tourist would not be found wounded in areas where criminals are known to operate.

Pedro Maria Goyache, 27, a doctor from Estella, Navarra, was seriously wounded during a clash between terrorists and Army soldiers last week. He was evacuated from a refugee camp Sunday and taken to Guatemala yesterday by Spanish diplomats to undergo surgery, it was learned here.

Gen Blandon, accompanied by several staff members, met with Colonel Ciro Lopez Roque, commander of the 4th Infantry Brigade, and inspected the installations and key points from where terrorists carry out their attacks.

The 4th Infantry Brigade is one of the most important military garrisons. However, it has a strategically bad location, because it is surrounded by hills that render it vulnerable to attacks, according to military experts. Although there are guards, security posts, and mine fields, the terrorists take advantage of any opportunity to carry out an attack.

Col Lopez said the "Heros of Paraiso" operation carried out by the 4th Brigade in Chalatenango has been successful, considering the number of terrorist camps destroyed and mines and weapons confiscated. Members of Military Detachment No 1 from Chalatenango, the Atlacatl and Bracamonte Rapid Deployment Battalions, and the northern commandos are also participating in this operation.

Venceremos on Results of 'Subregional Maneuver'
PA2010190888 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 20 Oct 88

["Official war report" for the "On the 8th Anniversary of the FMLN, We Advance With the People Toward Victory" subregional maneuver—date and place not given]

[Text] We report to the people that at 2300 on 18 October, our forces began the subregional maneuver called "On the 8th Anniversary of the FMLN, We Advance With the People Toward Victory," which took place in Usulutan, Morazan, and San Miguel Departments. This successful maneuver is part of our current political and military campaign called "Death to Reagan's Policy; Yankees Get out of El Salvador."

The maneuver included:

1. On 18 October, at 2345, guerrilla columns joined with militia columns to raid the western and northwestern areas of Santiago de Maria and attacked enemy positions at the Oromontique, El Marquesado, and Lourdes coffee mills. Our forces also seized the Santiago de Maria Penitentiary and distributed propaganda.

Preliminary reports on this operation on the outskirts of Santiago de Maria claim the total destruction of the Oromontique coffee mill, one of the country's most important mills, which is owned by [name indistinct], father-in-law of Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova; the total destruction of the El Marquesado coffee mill, which is owned by Juan Schonenberg, a coffee oligarch; and the partial destruction of the Lourdes coffee mill. This poses a considerable loss for the moribund Duarte regime's war economy and the exploitative oligarchy.

Our forces also destroyed the Santiago de Maria electricity substation, damaged the penitentiary, and released common criminals. Enemy troops posted at the penitentiary and coffee mills were disarmed.

We inflicted 25 casualties on the enemy Army, National Police, National Guard, and penitentiary guards. The enemy's casualties include the death of a sergeant. The following war materiel was seized during this successful operation: 10 Czech-made rifles, 6 M-14 rifles, 2 M-16 rifles, 1 G-3 rifle, 3,000 rounds of ammunition, 4 backpacks, several military kits, 1 PRC-77 radio, 1 pair of binoculars, 6 rounds for an M-79 grenade launcher, and 2 flares.

2. Attack on Lempa Battalion positions in Jucuaran: At 2200 on 18 October, a unit of guerrillas and clandestine militias used rifle fire and grenades to attack the Lempa Battalion position on (El Vigia) Hill, where the command post was located, and another position at the Jucuaran school center. The enemy fled in disarray from the latter position, suffering three casualties.

3. Our forces sabotaged 6 manzanas of cotton in El Arco, Jiquilisco jurisdiction, Usulutan Department, owned by big landowner Mario Lobos. A rally was held with the townspeople and a lot of revolutionary propaganda was distributed. Propaganda was also distributed in La Cruzadilla de San Juan.

4. Three utility poles were sabotaged at the turnoff to [name indistinct], between El Delirio and San Miguel. Propaganda was distributed at 2230 in San Juan village, San Miguel Department.

5. At 1800, clandestine militias placed a propaganda bomb at the tourist center in Chirilagua jurisdiction, San Miguel Department.

6. Our forces carried out a harassment attack on enemy positions in Sesori and attacks on enemy positions in Chapeltique.

7. Our forces carried out a harassment attack on positions in El Porvenir in Ciudad Barrios and on Cuscatlan Battalion positions in El Tabloncito, Santa Catarina, and San Luis de la Reina.

8. Ponce Battalion units in Lolotique were attacked in the early hours of 19 October. They were accompanied by the extensive distribution of revolutionary propaganda.

9. Our units ambushed the enemy at 2200 on 18 October on the Torola River-Llano Alegre road. Rifle fire and grenades were used against the enemy troops, who fled in disarray and suffered several casualties. Enemy units in [words indistinct] (?in Osicala), Morazan Department, were also attacked. At the same time, our units used homemade grenades to attack the enemy, who did not return the fire. Positions in the southern section of Osicala were subsequently attacked. Barricades were erected and propaganda was distributed between Delicias and Cacaopera.

It is also reported that as part of the same operation, enemy reinforcements who were walking from El Triunfo to Santiago de Maria were ambushed by our units. The number of enemy casualties in this ambush has yet to be confirmed.

At 2400 on 18 October, an FMLN militia unit erected barricades on the road from Jucuapa to Santa Elena, near Las Marias, Chinameca jurisdiction, San Miguel Department.

Honduras

Battalion Commander Dismissed After Complaint

PA2010194088 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1705 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate—dated 19 October in Tegucigalpa]

[Text] Following complaints made by citizen Daniel Sarmiento against 16th Infantry Battalion troops based at Olancho, and after carrying out the proper investigations, the Armed Forces High Command has decided the following:

1. To relieve Colonel Luis Alonzo Carranza Pena as 16th Infantry Battalion commander and replace him with Colonel Luis Alfonso Valderramos Molina.

2. We deeply regret the thoughtless actions of the 16th Infantry Battalion troops as a result of the tension they have been under the last few days upon learning of the penetration of a guerrilla cell through the Patuca River area in Olancho Department.

3. The Armed Forces, aware of their constitutional obligations, have started combing the area to locate this subversive cell and force them to surrender.

4. We again give our guarantee to residents in general of our disposition to punish military troops who commit excesses. At the same time, we reaffirm our unwavering position of safeguarding national interests and support the firm decision of maintaining our national sovereignty and the Republic's territorial area.

Tegucigalpa, Central District
19 October 1988

Nicaragua

State of Emergency Decreed Due to Hurricane

PA2110000688 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2302 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Presidential Decree No 345 issued in Managua on 20 October; read by Manuel Espinosa, Presidency information and press minister]

[Text] The president of the Republic of Nicaragua, by virtue of powers granted him by point 9 of Article 150 and Article 185 of the political Constitution, decrees:

Article 1. A state of emergency is decreed throughout the entire national territory due to the threat posed to Nicaragua by Hurricane Joan.

Article 2. Rights and guarantees specified in Articles 30, 66, 67—except paragraph 1—and Article 68—except paragraphs 1 and 2—of the political Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua are suspended.

Therefore, the media can only publish or report information or guidance pertaining to Hurricane Joan that is released by the Presidency's Information and Press Directorate or other authorized sources.

Article 3. As long as the state of emergency is in force, the government is entitled to temporarily use those resources required to counter the effects of Hurricane Joan and to protect the population.

Article 4. At this moment, a national alert is established throughout the country and all civil defense mechanisms, which are used in these kinds of situations, are activated.

Article 5. This suspension of rights and guarantees begins a 30-day state of emergency, which may be lifted in less than 30 days if the situation is normalized throughout the entire national territory before that time.

Article 6. This decree will be in force upon its publication in any mass media. It will later be published in the official newspaper LA GACETA.

Issued in Managua on 20 October 1988

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Tinoco in Warsaw, Comments on U.S. Relations
LD2010014188 Warsaw PAP in English 2246 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 19—Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua Victor Hugo Tinoco, now paying a visit to Poland, met here today with a group of Polish and foreign journalists and briefed them on talks held with his Polish counterpart Jan Majewski.

The talks focused on Polish-Nicaraguan relations, the political, social, and economic situation in Central America, and on peace initiatives covering that region as well as on Polish steps aimed at preserving world peace.

Presenting Nicaragua's stand on the situation in Central America, Minister Tinoco said that the Reagan administration admitted that the 8-year-old policy pursued by the U.S. towards Nicaragua ended in a fiasco.

The minister also stressed that currently, on the eve of the change of the American administration, it became clear that irrespective of who will enter the White House, Republicans or Democrats, it will be impossible to maintain such a political course. The new government will have to introduce changes, shifting the main pressure on seeking peaceful solutions to Central American problems. In the near future, we expect that Latin American countries and governments will undertake activities to increase the pace of negotiations which now find themselves in a stalemate and that they will lead to working out a new model of relations between the U.S. and Latin American states, including relations between Nicaragua and the U.S., said the minister.

Church Condemns Attacks on Obando y Bravo
PA2110025288 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Oct 88

["Communique" issued by the Managua Archdiocese Presbyterial Council in Managua on 18 October]

[Text] In view of the new campaign of slander and harassment unleashed by the Nicaraguan progovernment media against the Catholic Church and Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, the Managua Archdiocese Presbyterial Council considers it appropriate to make the following statement:

We believe the aforementioned campaign is an attempt to divert the people's attention from the true suffering they experience as a result of various violations of their rights, their economic situation, and their lack of available health services and guarantees for their lives and future.

The falseness of the accusations hurled against the cardinal has been exposed. Those accusations attempt to discredit the church and Cardinal Obando y Bravo.

The cardinal's dedication, pastoral interest, and spirit of sacrifice, which his excellency exhibited through his work in the National Reconciliation Commission and in the Verfication Commission of the Sapoa agreement, are well known.

We fully support Cardinal Obando y Bravo's pastoral work on both commissions. We vigorously reject the new wave of harassment and slander aimed at someone who has always acted openly.

We regret that the campaign is being directed and promoted by high-ranking government officials, whose mission should be to seek the common welfare. We urge them to act seriously and righteously.

Finally, we beseech our flock to remain strong in our faith and united in prayer and loyalty to their pastors. Let us pray for God's blessing on His Church and that He deliver us from evil.

Managua, 18 October 1988

[Signed] The Managua Archdiocese Presbyterial Council Father Jose Guillermo Martinez, Secretary

Panama

Assembly Condemns Deputy's Detention in Miami
PA2010200188 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 20 Oct 88 p A-1

[Legislative Assembly resolution issued in Panama City on 19 October]

[Text] The Legislative Assembly, whereas:

On 25 September 1988, Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque, an honorable member of Panama's Legislative Assembly and director of LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA, having fulfilled the legal requirements, traveled to the United States with his wife and son;

Upon arriving in the United States at Miami International Airport, U.S. authorities illegally detained Altamirano Duque and his family for more than 3 hours;

During this period of illegal detention, he was informed that his diplomatic visa had been revoked by order of the U.S. President and that if he wished to appeal the decision, he would remain under arrest until a judge had decided the case;

The U.S. authorities' attitude stems from Legislator Altamirano Duque's patriotic conduct—as director of a prestigious local newspaper, he has maintained an objective position, always keeping the fatherland's best interests in mind;

The U.S. authorities' conduct is offensive to Panama's legislature because it disregards the basic principle of reciprocity among states, which is regulated by international law;

It is this chamber's inescapable duty to protest this incident, which must be added to an extensive list of aggressions Panama has been subjected to by the United States;

Resolves:

1. To condemn this new U.S. Government provocation against a member of Panama's Legislative Assembly.

2. To regret that the United States, a country in which democracy, liberties, and respect for the law are so often proclaimed, should allow its authorities to perpetrate actions such as this, which shamelessly disregard the principles of democracy and the basic rules of peaceful international coexistence.

3. To demand the application of the principle of diplomatic reciprocity.

4. To offer solidarity and support to the Honorable Legislator Tomas Gabriel Altamirano Duque, a distinguished member of this legislature, and to applaud the upright and nationalistic conduct he displayed as director of LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA—the dean of Panamanian newspapers—by refusing to allow foreign powers to influence the country's social communications media.

Issued in Panama City on 19 October 1988.

Civic Crusade Denies Talks With Government

PA2110044588 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Communique issued by the Permanent Council of the National Civic Crusade—date and place not given]

[Text] There have been reports recently of a dialogue between the government and the country's democratic opposition regarding a possible solution to the serious crisis the country is experiencing. Even though it is true that democratic opposition political parties and the National Civic Crusade have expressed their desire to reach a negotiated, peaceful solution for the welfare of the country, the following is also true:

1. Currently, no representative or member of the democratic opposition has taken steps leading to the establishment of negotiations.

2. We are unaware of any serious initiative on the part of the regime to make these kinds of contacts.

3. The democratic opposition does not believe it is appropriate to negotiate rights, such as freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and individual freedoms.

4. The parties in any negotiation should include on one side the Panama Defense Forces and on the other the opposition political parties and the National Civic Crusade.

Signed by the Permanent Council of the National Civic Crusade.

Argentina

Official on Falklands Talks, Debt, Chile Vote

PY2110112488 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0354 GMT 21 Oct 88

[Text] Cordoba, 20 Oct (TELAM)—Raul Alconada Sempe, Foreign Ministry Latin American affairs secretary, today said that the government is using every possible measure to try to initiate some kind of talks with Great Britain that will allow us to defend our cause of sovereignty in the Malvinas Islands conflict. The government is willing to talk about this issue. We are willing to begin negotiations without any preconditions, Alconada said.

Alconada Sempe made these remarks upon arriving in Cordoba to participate in a seminar on strategies for the consolidation of democracy organized by the Cordoba National University School of Law.

Regarding the foreign debt, Alconada Sempe said that one of the achievements of the government, after many years of discussions, was to make the North understand that the foreign debt cannot be handled from a technical or monetary viewpoint only, that it must also be looked upon from a political viewpoint.

Alconada Sempe said the recent victory of the no-vote in Chile paves the way for a democratic transition. Alconada added that as long as the changes lead to democracy we can advance toward integration in South America and between Argentina and Chile.

Alconada Sempe said the issue of Armed Forces salaries is difficult, but the government is trying to find a solution not only to improve conditions in this sector but that of the budget as a whole.

Bolivia

2 Generals, 3 Officers Discharged From Army

PY2010162188 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Oct 88 p 3

[Text] Yesterday the Armed Forces Chief of Command Public Relations Office issued a communique reporting that five Army officers have been discharged from the Army for committing serious offenses against the honor, dignity, and prestige of the Armed Forces.

The text of the communique follows:

The High Military Command, by resolution No 01/88 and after confirming that serious offenses have been committed against the honor, dignity, and prestige of the Armed Forces, announces that the following officers have been discharged:

Division General Gustavo Arrazola Valenzuela
General Staff Colonel Jose Carvallo Davila
Lieutenant Colonel Willy Rocabado Carvajal
Captain Edgar Castro Chavarria
Sub-Lieutenant Simon Lanza Carrillo

Military Gets Raise; No Further Hikes Planned

PY2010180188 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 15 Oct 88 p 7

[Excerpt] Armed Forces personnel, that is, Army, Air Force, and Navy personnel, have recently received a salary increase that will be covered by the resources of the Ministry of Defense.

This information was provided by Minister of Defense Alfonso Revollo, who made it clear that the ministry has not received any further requests for a salary hike from any of the three branches of the Armed Forces.

"We have recently granted a substantial salary increase to Armed Forces personnel. The funds came from the resources of the Ministry of the Defense. We did not have to ask for funds from the treasury," the minister said. The minister added that "the increase follows the rationalization of our budget, and it did not affect the treasury." [passage omitted]

Judges Said Protecting Drug Traffickers

PY2010134788 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 8 Oct 88 p 6

[Excerpt] The Interior Ministry officially reported that Jorge Alderete Rosales, Interior Ministry social defense under secretary, has sent a document to Marcelo Calderon, La Paz Supreme Court president, explaining that his public statement, in which he charges some district court judges with protecting drug traffickers, only refers to judges in the districts of Cochabamba and Beni.

Supreme Court Judge Calderon told reporters that he had already replied to Alderete. Calderon added that "he did not mention any La Paz district judges" in his note.

The note specifically mentions "the release of an important drug trafficker by Judge Nora Vasquez de Montoya in Cochabamba." The note charges Judge Vasquez with "releasing a drug trafficker captured by the Special Forces and a judge in Trinidad for acquitting another drug trafficker."

Nora Vasquez de Montoya had been working in the prosecutor's office of Cochabamba until Alderete Rosales ordered her arrested and brought her to La Paz. Vasquez filed a petition of habeas corpus but the petition was dismissed by the courts.

Supreme Court Judge Marcelo Calderon said that, on 30 September, Under Secretary Alderete told reporters that some operations against drug traffickers had benefited the traffickers. [passage omitted]

Santa Cruz Coca Plantations To Be Eradicated

PY2010144088 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0306 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] La Paz, 19 Oct (EFE)—Bolivian Agriculture Minister Jose Guillermo Justinia[no] today announced that all the coca plantations in S[anta] Cruz Department, located 900 km from this capita[l] eradicated.

The minister said that [vo]luntary eradication of 3,000 hectares of coca was decided during a meeting between coca farmers and government representatives. The coca farmers will receive $6 million in compensation.

Minister Justiniano said that, according to the Law of Special Regulations for Coca and Controlled Substances, which was approved last July, coca cultivation in Santa Cruz Department and in other departments is illegal, except where the leaves are to be used in the traditional way.

He added that the law establishes that the eradication of the coca fields must be concluded by next July. However, the government "does not want the eradication to create a situation of violence that could have unpredictable consequences," he said.

The Santa Cruz peasants who cultivate coca are willing to obey the law, because they know that this activity is not their only—but rather an additional—source of income and that it is illegal, the minister said.

The Bolivian Government expects to eradicate 48,000 of the 60,000 hectares of coca plantations that are thought to exist in the country by means of a program of compensation ($2,000 per hectare) and of agro-industrial and urban development for the affected regions.

Use of Herbicides Denied

PY2010150888 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 15 Oct 88 p 8

[Text] Cochabamba—Agriculture and Campesino Affairs Minister Jose Guillermo Justiniano has said that the peasant union leaders' statements regarding the imminent use of herbicides on coca plantations are demagogical, biased, and intended only to create trouble.

Minister Justiniano reiterated that the government does not intend to use herbicides to reduce the coca plantations.

Justiniano said: At no time did we propose using herbicides nor do we intend to for two main reasons: first, because we do not believe in it; and second, because the law forbids it.

The agriculture minister said people in the Chapare and in other provinces where coca is cultivated are willing to face their responsibilities and reduce the coca plantations in accordance with the instructions issued by the Alternative Development Under Secretariat.

Brazil

GATT Claim To Be Filed on U.S. Retaliation

PY2110000788 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2155 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] The U.S. Government decided today to slap a 100-percent surcharge on the prices of electronic products, paper, and some medicines imported from Brazil. This measure was adopted in retaliation for what the Reagan government considers to be the violation of patent rights on U.S. pharmaceutical products by Brazilian industries.

The retaliation affects goods that earned $39 million for Brazil. Henceforth, to purchase chemical and pharmaceutical products, electronic wares, and paper from Brazil, U.S. importers will have to pay surcharges of 100 percent of the products' prices. This makes any transaction nearly impossible. The United States adopted this measure because it does not agree with Brazilian law forbidding patent payments on pharmaceutical products.

According to Acting Foreign Minister Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima, there is no legal justification for this retaliation.

[Begin recording] [Flecha de Lima] We consider it a deplorable, unjustifiable, and truculent measure. So far, there is not a single case to support the alleged violation by Brazil.

[Reporter] Does that mean that Brazilian industry does not manufacture medicines using U.S. formulas without authorization?

[Flecha de Lima] Exactly. On the contrary, we have even seen that important Brazilian companies are engaging in joint ventures with U.S. companies. [end recording]

The Brazilian Government will file a claim with GATT on the grounds that the U.S. retaliation is unjust. Shortly, the Brazilian Government will release an official note strongly reacting to the U.S. retaliation.

Official Note Released

PY2110031788 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 0227 GMT 21 Oct 88

[Text] In an official note released tonight at the Planalto Palace, the Brazilian Government questions the alleged damage caused to the U.S. economy. The note released to the press tonight by the Planalto Palace has seven points. It was written in the first person and signed by Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, acting president.

He began by expressing in the note his discomfort and concern over the news about the U.S. retaliation against Brazilian products. He calls that retaliation unwarranted aggression against Brazil. The acting president goes on to say in the note that Brazil cannot allow, under the threat

of sanctions or other pressures, the country to be forced to modify its internal legislation. The acting president also says that it frightens him that the measure should have been adopted in an area dominated by U.S. enterprises. It is impossible to define any real damage to the U.S. economy. I also note, he continues, that the presence of U.S. pharmaceutical enterprises in Brazil is significant.

In point six of the note, the acting president affirms that he is also concerned about the damage that the unwarranted U.S. attitude may have on Brazilian public opinion at a time when the country is experiencing serious difficulties, and yet, in an independent and dignified manner, is trying to forge its democratic process.

In closing the note, the acting president uses language in which his intention to resolve the problem through diplomatic channels is made very clear. He affirms: I hope the Reagan administration will resume the best U.S. traditions of dialogue and reasonableness and, in a sensible way, try to overcome the problem that was artificially created with Brazil, retreating from its decision and negotiating this contentious issue in the appropriate forums.

Signed: Ulysses Guimaraes, Acting President of Brazil

Sarney Authorizes Action

PY2110123888 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 21 Oct 88

[Report by Irineu Tamanini from Leningrad]

[Text] It is now 1203 here in Leningrad, and 0720 in Brasilia [times as heard]. President Jose Sarney has just authorized Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre to file a claim with GATT against U.S. retaliation over Brazilian pharmaceutical chemicals. The Brazilian Government note will be read this morning in Brasilia by a Foreign Ministry official. This report has been released by Minister Sodre. [recorded passage indistinct]

Sarney Comments on Results of Visit to USSR

LD2010232988 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2025 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Interview with President Jose Sarney by unidentified reporter in Moscow; date not given—live or recorded; in Portuguese with simultaneous Russian translation]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] First of all, permit me to thank you, Mr President, for your agreement to give this interview to Soviet television—incidentally, it is the first interview which a president of Brazil has given in Moscow.

Before we talk about the results of your visit to our country, I should like to ask you to say a few words about Brazil. Until relatively recently the world regarded Brazil as an exotic country, the realm of coffee, football, and carnival. But it looks as though the situation has been changing in the last few years. Would you agree, Mr President, to give us a portrait of Brazil, the great country of 1988, in a few words?

[Sarney] [passage omitted: facts and figures on Brazil's population, land area, etc.; generalities about its democratic traditions and desire for cooperation with neighbors]

[Reporter] Now, please say what your great country can offer our country in the sphere of trade. I should like to explain this question a little: The thing is that we Soviet people, our country's public opinion, are not totally satisfied with the development of Soviet-Brazilian trade; we believe that it could develop much more successfully; we suspect that the representatives of our foreign trade departments have not always been up to the mark in this area in recent years. And could you say, Mr President, what we need, in you opinion, for Soviet-Brazilian trade to develop more successfully in the future than hitherto?

[Sarney] I think that the dissatisfaction about which you have spoken is felt not only in your country. We Brazilians sense the very same feelings. We believe that we simply cannot maintain our trading relations with such a great country as yours, with such a truly outstanding world power, at the previous level, which was so limited. We must expand our ties to the greatest degree. And there are truly unlimited opportunities for expanding them.

At this very moment we in Brazil are beginning a new stage of our economic policy: We are making it more open, we shall be expanding our imports, and we should like our foreign trade relations with the Soviet Union to always be balanced. We cannot reconcile ourselves to a situation where, say, Brazil exports to the Soviet Union a limited range of very primitive products from its export trade and the Soviet Union supplies us, in the main, with oil. We should like to set up a truly broad trading exchange between two truly solid partners, and this can be done, taking into account the opportunities which exist now and our desires. I believe that the level which our political relations have reached can now ensure—and there is no doubt about this—the necessary scope for our trading ties.

[Reporter] During your stay in Moscow, Mr President, you had several meetings with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and important documents were signed. Could you tell us, in this connection, about the significance of those talks and those documents for the further development of Soviet-Brazilian relations?

[Sarney] Yes, we indeed signed very important documents. I would describe the Declaration on Principles for Interaction in the Name of Peace and International Cooperation, which President Gorbachev and I signed,

as the first among them. It defines the political principles for the development of our relations. I believe that that declaration goes far beyond the limits of Soviet-Brazilian relations alone.

I think it could serve as a kind of model for the relations which are taking shape between countries of the East and the South. That declaration contains many very important provisions, which were produced in the process of joint work; for example, the principles of self-determination, the need for the peaceful use of space, respect for the independence of developing countries, and the peaceful resolution of regional conflicts. In a word, it is a very important declaration. I consider it a great step forward in our relations. We also signed trade agreements, documents on financing mutual supplies, on scientific and technical cooperation, on cultural ties, on improving further diplomatic relations between our countries, and, in particular, on opening respective consulates—a Soviet one in Rio de Janeiro and a Brazilian one in Leningrad.

In a word, I believe that my visit to the USSR was very fruitful and successful, especially if we take into account the fact that we had the opportunity to converse in detail and for a long time with Gorbachev. They were very long and fruitful conversations, both tete-a-tete and with the participation of the ministers and the other members of our delegation. I want to note, especially, that during my personal conversations with Gorbachev I had the opportunity to sense and to feel the warmth of contact with this outstanding figure and to become acquainted with his wife. And we came to the common conclusion that relations between our countries are rising henceforth to a fundamentally new height.

[Reporter] After your return to your homeland, Mr President, I think that you will, time and again, recall our country and talk about it with your family and friends. I should like to find out what you will talk about first and foremost, most of all, there in Brazil when you are questioned about the Soviet country.

[Sarney] [passage omitted: memories of books read as a young man, from which he first learned about the USSR] The present stage which you are now living through is especially significant: a stage of constructive creativity and of new thinking, as President Gorbachev likes to say. It is a stage when the Soviet Union is beginning a process of renewal and opening up horizons for the future and, at the same time, not forgetting its past either. The USSR is demonstrating its abilities to solve the most complicated problems with that feeling of responsibility which is characteristic of truly great powers.

I think that I shall retain in my memory and shall take back to my country with me a feeling of astonishment as well: I was simply struck by the enormous interest which Soviet people are demonstrating in our country. We were delighted by your hospitality and are taking home with us memories of your great people, who have not only themselves demonstrated, but have aroused in us ourselves, great interest in your country and a deep emotional unity and, I would even say, have strengthened the long-standing bridge of our friendship, which has now become permanent.

[Reporter] Mr President, I thank you for this interview and want to express the hope that the final part of your visit, here in Moscow and in Leningrad, will also be pleasant for you. Permit me to wish you a happy return to your great homeland.

[Sarney] I should like to use this opportunity to address the Soviet people and to recall once more: We have come to you on a mission of friendship. The Brazilian people greet you ardently, Soviet people. Thank you.

Police, SNI Investigating Bouterse Incident

PY2010153088 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] The government of Sao Paulo State has ordered an investigation of the incident involving Military Police [PM] soldiers and the entourage of Colonel Desi Bouterse, the former Surinamese president.

Bouterse and 7 members of his entourage were arrested by 20 PM soldiers yesterday afternoon in downtown Sao Paulo. The PM soldiers mistook them for thieves.

The Surinamese group was released only after the police had phoned the Surinamese Embassy in Brasilia.

Sao Paulo Public Security Secretary Luis Antonio Fleury Filho said that he has done everything possible to clarify the incident.

[Begin recording] [Fleury Filho] The military police have already ordered an investigation of the incident. We expect that in a few days we will have determined who was responsible and adopted the appropriate measures regarding this case.

[Reporter] Do you think it was normal procedure? Should the police have reacted this way, bearing in mind the men were armed?

[Fleury Filho] I still do not have a complete report on the incident. However, if they were armed, that is, when the police verify that the individuals were carrying weapons, their reaction was naturally instinctive. We will nonetheless investigate this thoroughly and later I will issue a statement. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the Federal Police and the SNI [National Service for Intelligence] are investiating the incident of the entourge of former Surinamese President Desi Bouterse.

The Surinamese Government has issued a protest over the incident and demanded an explanation. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry regrets the incident, but states that it yet does not know the terms of the protest.

Chile

Cabinet Tenders Resignation to Pinochet

PY2010163588 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1615 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Report by Graciela Contreras from Government House]

[Excerpt] The cabinet members and under secretaries of state have tendered their resignations to the president. This was reported today at the end of a meeting headed by Sergio Fernandez.

Government Secretary General Orlando Poblete said:

[Begin Poblete recording] The ministers and under secretaries of state have tendered our resignations to the president. We have done this so that his excellency may make changes and implement pertinent measures in keeping with the national situation in the new stage which the country is experiencing following the plebiscite.

I can add that the president will make a decision within a couple of hours and that journalists will be informed at the proper time. [end recording]

We must add that on 6 October, cabinet members tendered their resignation to the president. Orlando Poblete said this first resignation sought to establish that they placed their posts at the president's disposal and this is how it must be understood. [passage omitted]

Stange Comments on Possible Talks, Amendments

PY2110005688 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] In remarks to the press this morning, Carabineros Director General Rodolfo Stange Oelckers said that after the dust from the plebiscite has settled, any type of talks can be held and the political parties—the ones that have been duly registered—can be listened to.

[Begin Stange recording] It is quite clear that the political issues must be handled by the executive branch and not by the legislative branch; that is, by the Government Junta.

Therefore, I believe that the executive branch will take appropriate action within a reasonable period of time. [end recording]

The Carabineros director general also discussed the possibility of amending the current Constitution.

[Begin Stange recording, in progress] ...an obvious point. Concerning amendments, we have not voiced any ideas or given any outlines. Therefore, for the time being, I do not want to commit myself, because I do not know what it is all about. As long as it is not established, I will maintain a wait-and-see attitude.

Any citizen is entitled to present petitions, discuss his needs, and ask that his opinions be taken into account.

Therefore, we should obviously listen to the political parties—the registered ones—when the time comes.

However, I repeat that this is a matter that concerns the government, that is, the executive branch. [end recording]

Stange, a Government Junta member, made these remarks after dedicating a new patrol police precinct in Jose Maria Caro district.

PCCh Communique on Elections, Democratization

PY2110010488 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] The PCCh Politburo has issued a communique stating that it is possible to create the appropriate conditions for open presidential and congressional elections.

The communique adds that the people must not merely be spectators, but must play a leading role and, according to the circumstances, create the best conditions for participating.

The communique also says that millions of Chileans hope that the popular democratic alternative represented by the United Left will become vigorously and effectively involved in all Chilean activities.

The Communists are positively assessing the minimum demands made by the coalition of 16 parties as a basis for progress in the (?democratization) effort and for the talks they wish to hold with the Armed Forces.

However, the PCCh Politburo communique concludes, it would be a serious mistake to assume that a breakthrough will be achieved without the active participation of the organized masses in what is a common task.

PCCh's Teitelboim on Post-Plebiscite Situation

PY1510193288 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 13 Oct 88

["Part one" of interview with Volodia Teitelboim, member of the PCCh Politburo, by TASS correspondent Oleg Kolegnikov in Santiago; date not given—read by announcer; first paragraph is announcer's introduction]

[Text] Today Chile is different than it was before 5 October. On that day Pinochet suffered the worst political defeat in the 15 years of his dictatorship, but he

continues to be the dictator and intends to be the dictator at least until March 1990. On the other hand, the no-vote win represents the greatest success of the opposition in the decade and a half since the 1973 coup. Since we favor a solution that guarantees the people that the dictatorship will end, we fully share the position of the United Left [IU] and of other sectors that Pinochet must go. We believe that the Armed Forces will negotiate with the opposition only if the country demands it everyday, and only if the people keep insisting that Pinochet must go. This is the opinion expressed by a member of the PCCh, Volodia Teitelboim, in Santiago. He was interviewed by TASS correspondent Oleg Kolegnikov.

[Kolegnikov] How do you view the situation in Chile after the plebiscite?

[Teitelboim] Today Chile is different than it was before 5 October. Pinochet suffered the worst political defeat in the 15 years of his dictatorship. After recognizing the victory of the no-vote, Pinochet is a governor whose wings have been clipped—a governor who is not at his high point, not ascending, but rather in decline. However, he continues to be the dictator, and he intends to be the dictator at least until March 1990. On the other hand, from the country's viewpoint, the victory of the no-vote represents the greatest success of the opposition in the decade and a half since the coup in 1973. If this vote had taken place in any other country, the incumbent would understand that he should not continue as president of the nation. Pinochet, however, understands that he should continue as president and as commander in chief of the Army, at least for another year and a half.

The people and the nation have celebrated the triumph of the no-vote with euphoria. The celebration was held in Santiago at O'Higgins Park, where more than a million people gathered, and in all the cities, towns, and hamlets of Chile. It was an explosion of popular joy, in line with the slogan adopted by the Command for the No-Vote: "Joy is coming." In fact, we have a good reason for joy, but our right to be joyful is not consolidated as long as the dictatorship continues.

I believe that the people expressed their joy in a very clear and mature way. In fact, the people suspended their demonstration of joy on the night of 5 October. Traditionally in Chile, a few hours after election results the people take to the streets to celebrate their victory. This time, exceptionally, they did not, and all the parties agreed on this—not only the parties for the no-vote, the Command for the No-Vote, but also the other parties that are not members of that group, including the Communist Party. And why did we ask the people not to go out on the streets on the night of 5 October? Because a provocation had been prepared by the most extreme, fascist sectors of the regime. They were planning to create a confrontation with the no-vote masses and to claim that an uprising was under way that had to be controlled by declaring a state of siege, curfew, and repression. In this way they hoped to deny the triumph to the no-vote. Broad sectors of the Armed Forces, the Navy, the Air force, the police, and even the Army did not go along with this planned coup. Those who wanted to reenact the events of 11 September 1973 were deprived of the force needed to carry out the plan. But the spectre of the planned coup has not been exorcised, despite the fact that, we repeat, Pinochet has lost strength. So we must stay alert.

[Kolegnikov] What do the Communists understand by the slogan: "Out with Pinochet?"

[Teitelboim] We understand that by continuing to be the president of the Republic or the commander in chief of the Army until March 1990, Pinochet is mocking the opposition's victory in the plebiscite. Because we favor a solution that guarantees the people that the dictatorship will really end, we support the IU proposal and that of the other Chilean political groups that Pinochet must leave.

The intent to deny the results of the plebiscite and to ignore the no-vote victory was clearly demonstrated in the speeches delivered by Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez and by Pinochet.

As we all know, Sergio Fernandez has announced very curious figures that would give the victory to the yes-vote supporters—who lost by 800,000 to 1 million votes—and transform the winning no-vote supporters into losers. Naturally this is a ridiculous sophism, but a sohpism with a clear purpose. Nothing has changed; the main force reigning in Chile continues to be Mr Pinochet.

The regime is not willing to give an inch in its political doctrine. Those in power intend to hide behind the 1980 bunker of the Constitution. That is the position of the most fascist sector of the regime, which has some representatives occupying key positions in the Army. They also have representatives in the civilian sector, some Pinochet aides being among them. The interior minister is a good example of the ultra-fascist group that wants to ignore the opposition's victory.

[Kolegnikov] What will happen to those who supported the yes-vote?

[Teitelboim] Some of the people who voted for Pinochet have changed their minds. Some people are simply deserting the group of Pinochet's supporters. As an example, we can mention the National Party faction led by Patricio Phillips, which supported Pinochet in the plebiscite and now has changed its position. They now believe the country must get ready for presidential elections and that Pinochet cannot run in those elections. Other similar cases will continue to occur.

I believe something like that is occurring within the Armed Forces. Many Armed Forces members who have analyzed what happened in the plebiscite must be thinking that maybe Pinochet should leave office. They do not know whether Pinochet will leave, but they are convinced that the Armed Forces must continue to exist and that an effort should be made to free the Armed Forces from their dependence on the destiny of Pinochet. This process, however, takes some time to become a reality.

Many of those who supported the yes-vote have admitted the no-vote victory; some recognized it before Pinochet did. I believe that the Chilean political scenario is now taking a different shape and accepting the fact that, in a political sense, Pinochet already belongs to the past.

Some Pinochet supporters share this same opinion. Even certain rightist groups that supported Pinochet are now trying to form new groups to defend their positions better and thus become a part of what is currently being called the new scenario.

The opposition has won its greatest victory in the last 15 years because it remained united and because it was able to interpret the feelings of the various social sectors of the country who wanted a return to democracy. This opposition represents a majority that will grow. The future of those in the no-vote front is bright; the future of the yes-vote is bleak because their forces will tend to decrease.

The three pillars on which Pinochet's support lies add up to important numbers and deserve consideration because they represent the real feelings of a group of people. They also represent the force of a group of people the importance of which is no longer valid after Pinochet's defeat.

I believe Pinochet's support has a real base, a real class base, made up of those people that during the past 15 years have played with the country as if it was their private turf. Those people made a lot of money and became a privileged sector of society. The definition includes Armed Forces sectors and people who have been brainwashed by 15 years of a sick anticommunism, so primitive as to classify Chileans as humans and humanoids.

The latter are not only the Communists, but all those who supported the no-vote; that is, the majority of Chileans.

So we know the composition of Pinochet's base, even though we hope their anticommunism will depend on the political evolution of the country. Another face of Pinochet's supporters, which could include up to 50 percent of the total, are those who followed the regime because of its campaign of fear and its psychological warfare. There are also those in the poorest and more ignorant sectors who supported the yes-vote as a show of gratitude for gifts they received from the president or his wife. The state not only worked 15 years at the service of one person, but also deified the president as a way to maintain pressure on soldiers and their families. This state presented the victory of the no-vote as apocalyptical.

Some people believe if the plebiscite were held today, Pinochet would not get the 3 million votes he received on 5 October. I believe he would get much fewer. In Chile it will happen in a similar manner as happened in Spain when the dictatorship ended. In Spain today Francoist forces are represented by the New Force Party lead by Blas Pilar. Today this party has only a minute number of followers.

On Opposition, Transition

PY1810212688 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 14 Oct 88

["Second and last part" of interview with Volodia Teitelboim, member of the PCCh Politburo, by TASS correspondent Oleg Kolegnikov in Santiago; date not given—read by announcer; first paragraph is announcer's introduction]

[Text] A people and a nation whose majority voted to end dictatorship cannot be disappointed. The leftist parties affirm that there are two indispensable elements which, only if used together, will give the country what it calls for. They are: the unity of the opposition, and social mobilizations. We believe that the Armed Forces will be able to create the necessary atmosphere for talks between the Army and the opposition only if the country and the people call for Pinochet's departure everyday. This is the second and last part of the interview Volodia Teitelboim granted to Oleg Kolegnikov, TASS correspondent in Santiago, Chile.

[Teitelboim] There are three groups within the opposition from the viewpoint of their political position: the left-wing opposition, which has always struggled against fascism and has its roots in the Popular Unity government, although not all those in the Popular Unity government are members of the left wing today; the center-wing opposition; and the right-wing opposition.

There are two positions from the legal viewpoint. The legal opposition is contained within the framework of the system, has legal status, is recognized, and includes mainly centrist and right-wing parties. This position includes the social democrats, such as the Christian Democratic Party and the Party for Democracy.

All parties that support Pinochet are legal.

Finally, there is another group of opposition parties, which are not only illegal, but also proscribed by the Constitution. They are the Marxist parties, which include the Communist Party, the Socialist Party of Almeyda, the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], and other leftist groups. These parties cannot

register, they are not recognized as political parties, and they cannot have their own candidates. However, they can be persecuted in accordance with Article 8 of the Constitution.

Proof of this assertion is that United Left President Clodomiro Almeida is still in jail. He has been in jail for 1 and ½ years on charges of being Marxist and admitting to being a Marxist. The government considers this to mean adherence to the crimes of class struggle, violent uprising, and illegal entry into the country.

These two opposition groups have voted against Pinochet, but they do not have the same rights and they act in different ways. Those that are legally recognized can open offices; their leaders are not persecuted; and they have access to television, radio stations, magazines, newspapers, and other media. Such access is much more difficult to obtain for us.

There are other opposition groups that are also against Pinochet. Those bourgeois opposition groups propose to change the system gradually from within.

Our immediate concern is the social mobilization of the masses. The left-wing parties believe there are two essential elements that should work together: the unity of the opposition, and the social mobilization of the masses. The center-right parties, the largest group of the 16-party Command for the No-Vote, do not admit the need for total unity, because they exclude the most combative groups, especially the Communists.

Those parties do not like the social mobilization of the masses either. They are afraid, and therefore they prefer the policy of negotiation. That policy calls for negotiating with the regime while the masses remain at home. Their policy proposes to negotiate a transition with the Armed Forces and not with Pinochet.

We deny that we are enemies of a government of transition. We admit the need for some form of transition and, therefore, a dialogue with the Armed Forces. However, we have to ask ourselves: What for? Negotiations for what? So that Pinochet remains in power for another 1 and ½ years, and as commander in chief of the Army for another 9 years? No. Negotiations to maintain the 1980 Constitution, particularly Article 8? No. Negotiations to maintain the system more or less intact? No. Negotiations to return the soldiers to their barracks? Yes. That we can accept. Negotiations to restore democracy? Yes. Negotiations to arrange for free elections? Yes.

We think all this is utopian, at least for the time being. The center-right parties have always believed in a dialogue, but the conditions are not right for a dialogue.

The Interior Ministry has said that nothing would change, that the 1980 Constitution cannot be modified, and that, therefore, Pinochet would remain in power. The interior minister also said that he was thinking about whether he would talk with the opposition. In turn, the opposition said it was not interested in talking with the interior minister because he is not a valid spokesman. Aylwin said so and added that the opposition is interested in talking with the Armed Forces.

[Kolegnikov] This sounds somewhat vague. Who are the representatives of the Armed Forces with whom the opposition should talk? The commanders in chief, the colonels, or who?

[Teitelboim] The opposition does not real y know. We do not know. But it can be seen that any negotiation with the Armed Forces will be banned by Pinochet as long as he has power to ban it, as long as he maintains control over the commanders in chief, who for the time being support him. Why? Because negotiations will certainly demand his departure. He would have to go. Therefore, Pinochet will steadfastly oppose negotiations. He entrenches himself behind the 1980 Constitution. Pinochet has told the Armed Forces that they must defend the Constitution, that he will stay in power as president until March 1990.

We believe that the Armed Forces will be able to create the necessary atmosphere for talks between the Army and the opposition only if the country calls for talks everyday and the people insistently demand that Pinochet leave power.

At least one sector of the United Left made a statement to that effect. This is important. Other forces have also said so. But there are very influencial people, both centrist and rightist, who are indecisive or who do not think so. They think: Well, very well, we will ask for negotiations. They think that way because they do not consider negotiations and the possibility of adhering to the constitutional timetable to be contradictory. In other words, they begin to talk in electoral terms, thinking of the presidential and congressional elections a year hence. Now, the Pinochet Congress, according to the 1980 Constitution, would contain 120 deputies and 35 senators, a third of whom will be handpicked. Pinochet himself would be a senator, since he is a member of the Government Junta. Well, we are not in favor of accepting this arrangement nor the timetable.

Some people of the center-right, however, are tempted to go along with that proposition. Of course, some of them aspire to the Presidency; others want to sit in Congress. For some politicians, this is the greatest aspiration. Such an aspiration is part of the Chilean tradition. A congress like this would be like the Stroessner Congress, or like the one Somoza had. It would be a controlled congress. It would not be fully representative, because at least one third of the population, the most committed left, will not have the right to nominate candidates. We are not in favor of an electoral solution at this time. If elections should take place, the fact that we are not in favor of an electoral solution in the terms of the 1980 Constitution does not mean that we will not participate. We will

participate in anything that can be constructed as part of the struggle against the dictatorship, so as to advance the cause of the people, the nation, and democracy.

I believe that we are interested, above all, in maintaining the unity of the opposition in demanding Pinochet's departure or in curtailing his stay in power as much as possible. We will do all we can to that end. But we will never agree that people should go home and stay there calmly, because the people are the essential actors of history. Without their thrust, organization, and struggle, history will continue its present course and freedom will be in great danger. Freedom, which has not yet arrived, must be fought for if it is to be achieved.

We will continue demanding that Pinochet go, so that he does not work as a wedge within the opposition. There are obvious disputes and differences among the leftist, centrist, and rightist oppositon over the problem of Pinochet's stay in power. Although everyone maintains that Pinochet is an obstacle to be removed, the task calls for tactical finesse and caution concerning relations within the opposition. We are much more cautious than the centrist and rightist sectors. Fifteen years of dictatorship in Chile have established a dangerous conditioned reflex. The anticommunist bell rings, and the center and right immediately secrete anticommunist saliva, not antidictatorial spit. The dictatorial orchestra plays the anticommunist music and the center-right dances to its tune.

I do not know whether those sectors realize this. Sometimes it seems that they do, and sometimes it seems that they do not. In the last plebiscite campaign we witnessed grave anticommunist provocations orchestrated from the propaganda ministry which, although it does not exist as such in Chile, very much resembles Goebbels' ministry. It is known as DINACLOS here. It has orchestrated a campaign of distortions, even about a statement I made. This statement was distorted and tampered with to the point where it had nothing to do with what I said. Sectors of the opposition, however, took the DINACLOS distortion as true and condemned the statement, thus falling into the dictatorship's trap. None of what I said was detrimental to opposition unity. No true oppositionist should be troubled, because I said nothing to hurt the opposition. The oppositionists who fell into the trap played up the distorted statement, because it suited their purpose. They are thinking of putting the Chilean Communist Party aside, because they are thinking of winning votes for the Presidency and Congress from the majority, thus reducing the weight of the PCCh, which is influential among the people. Moreover, in this whole picture the people have been conspicuously absent; nobody speaks of the people, when it was they who gave the no-vote a majority.

Most of the nearly 4 million votes were cast by poor people living in the slums, workers, unemployed people, and youths who share the PCCh positions, which are misrepresented as guerrilla, terrorist positions, which is not true.

Our enemy is the dictatorship, not the other sectors of the opposition. We propose unity with all sectors of the opposition. The choice here is between dictatorship and democracy.

All those in favor of democracy, whatever their ideological affiliation, who want an end to the dictatorship and a government elected by the people through free elections, and who oppose the government imposed by force, are our allies.

There are sectors who believe there are two enemies of the country, one worse than the other: sometimes it is the dictatorship, other times it is the Communist Party.

Anticommunism is a disease common in many parts of the world, a disease that reaches a fever pitch in Chile. The plot involves some sectors of the right wing who have agreed to be accomplices of the government's provocations and lies.

[Kolegnikov] Do you think the Constitution has to be abolished, or will the PCCh change its name?

[Teitelboim] We have not discussed the matter, but the party will continue to exist regardless of its legal status. These are tactical moves that we do not want to talk about in public. It is something we can do, something we have done in the past. We will not renounce the Communist Party as such. What we might do is to support what we call instrumental parties that exist to run in the elections. This is the case of the Party for Democracy. The left could make this move because it must be present at the elections.

[Kolegnikov] What are the immediate goals of the left?

[Teitelboim] To begin with, we cannot disappoint the majority of Chileans who voted for an end to the dictatorship. Pinochet said that the people have said they do not want him to be president for another term but that nothing else has changed—the Constitution, the regime, the system, the economic model.

We believe that the people have rejected the regime as a whole, that they have rejected the dictatorial system. The political meaning, decision, and will of the people were clearly expressed. The people want a return of freedoms and democracy, which does not mean they favor a return of the Popular Unity, the Communist Party, or a particular socialist party. No one is proposing this. The people have voted for something very simple: They want Pinochet to leave, democracy to return, and free elections to decide on their future.

The people should elect their government in freedom. We will accept the decision of the people if a majority of them decide to support the Christian Democratic Party. If a majority decides to support the left, all the better, but we are not going to fight for group or party positions. We now want the return of freedoms and to keep people

united. We do not want to hear anything about the infighting of small groups or about personal interests. We want to concentrate on what everyone wants: an end to the dictatorial regime.

The PCCh wants to propose a few things we believe should be done. These are concrete proposals, because the no-vote meant a rejection of the system and we now have to see how to dismantle it. Our most important goal is to remove Pinochet and to repeal the fascist Constitution, replacing it temporarily with the 1925 Constitution.

This is only a suggestion subject to discussion, and is in no way a demand. A congress with constitutional powers could also be elected. But these are things that can be discussed later.

We face a very difficult and complex situation because we need to defend the democratic space opened by the no-vote—a small and very fragile democratic space won with great difficulty. An indication of this opening is the government's ending the exile, which allowed us to return. Is this achievement solid, permanent? Will it be respected? Obviously no, because the government has treated many Chilean exiles as second class citizens. Is this only a short spring? The situation is delicate for Christian Democrats, as well as for those on the left. Pinochet can leave Almeyda in jail; the government can continue persecuting Communists—anything can happen.

We also have to protect ourselves against something much more serious: a counterattack attempting to put things back where they were before. This scenario is not probable though, because Pinochet does not have the strength for something so serious. However, some feverish minds might be contemplating the possibility. We are talking about the fascist groups within the Armed Forces. We still have to organize the movement further and strengthen the left.

The United Left is growing despite a relentless persecution because its roots are part of our history. The center and right sectors, under the protection of the government, have also tried to eliminate a left that has been in power twice in the past. The left needs to realize its true worth. The demonstrations it organized were very large. I truly believe that a large part of the support for the no-vote has come from the left.

The left must become independent and stop being a colony of the Christian Democratic Party, or the center, or the right. This does not mean the left has to break the alliance with these sectors. We have to be united on essential matters. We are the ones that propose a broader coalition; they are always establishing limits to it. The important thing is to continue to struggle for unity and common action.

I think the left should formulate its own program. If Pinochet leaves before what his pocket Constitutions stipulates, something improbable but not impossible, the left will have to know what form of transition it wants. We propose a government of transition, something that has already been proposed and rejected before. We can give the transition any name, as long as it leads to general elections.

Colombia

Gaviria on Elimination of Paramilitary Groups

PA2010224988 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1230 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Report by Henry Orrego]

[Text] During yesterday's debate at Congress, specifically at the House of Representatives, the government minister [Cesar Gaviria] acknowledged the work being done by state security agencies to dismantle some of the paramilitary groups operating in Colombia. The minister said that the Administrative Department of Security, DAS, has provided effective support in keeping lawlessness from becoming rampant in our country. This is what he had to say:

[Begin recording] I have here a report prepared by the DAS on the actions launched lately against many of these paramilitary groups. Some of them have suffered heavy losses at the hands of the police. Other groups have been dismantled by state security agencies and the Colombian police.

I am not, of course, going to read the DAS report in full. I do want, however, to refer to this report tonight because it indeed indicates that the state security agencies have not been idle, as some are trying to suggest, with regard to the existence of these groups. It simply is not fair to point out, on the one hand, that impunity from the law is absolutely rampant here and that no effort is being made to dismantle these groups, and to acknowledge, on the other hand—as Representative Gilberto Meoyo has admitted tonight—that the DAS' cooperation has been effective in the investigations conducted by the country's judicial authorities. [end recording]

In addition, the government minister reported that 17 paramilitary groups have been dismantled from 19 November 1987 to 31 October 1988. These include the Death Squad [Escuadron de la Muerte]; the Falco Group [Grupo Falco]; the People's Revolutionary Forces [Fuerzas Revolucionarias Populares]; the Cobras [Los Cobras]; the Scorpions [Los Escorpiones]; the Kills [(Los Kills]; the Magnificent [Los Magnificos]; the Eye for an Eye Movement [Movimiento Ojo por Ojo]; the Monks [Los Monjes]; the Nationalist Workers and Students Movement, which is Nazi; the (Nachos); the (Nevados); the (Plasma); the Rotten Ones [Los Podridos]; the [name indistinct]; the Smudged Ones; the Civic Revolutionary Movement

[Movimiento Civico Revolucionario]; the Death to Kidnappers Movement; and the Cockroaches [Los Cucharachos]. These are the revolutionary groups against which the Armed Forces and DAS have taken action.

DAS Director Reports on Guerrilla Ambushes

PA2010232788 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Alvaro Ayala report from Bogota]

[Text] A confidential report sent by DAS [Administrative Department of Security] Director General Miguel Alfredo Maza Marquez to Government Minister Cesar Gaviria Trujillo reveals that in 1987 guerrilla groups staged 22 ambushes against Armed Forces patrols. In these ambushes, 106 men in uniform were killed and 129 were wounded.

The document also states that so far this year there have been 30 ambushes in which 129 Armed Forces members have been killed and 134 wounded.

According to the authorities' report, the FARC, ELN [Army of National Liberation], EPL [Popular Liberation Army], M-19, Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board, Quintin Lame Command, and other groups that have not yet been identified staged these ambushes. Santander has been the most affected area this year with six ambushes.

Trade Protocol With Ecuador Reported

PA2110035688 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Oct 88 p 13B

[Summary] According to Arturo Sarabia Better, director of the Colombian Foreign Trade Institute and Colombia's representative to the Cartagena agreement, Colombia and Ecuador expect to improve bilateral trade through the implementation of the Quito protocol.

The protocol, which is a modification of the Cartagena agreement, will go into effect on 21 November. It stipulates that Ecuador will eliminate nontariff restrictions for a number of products and will also implement annual 5-percent tariff decreases for the next 3 years. In addition, the protocol includes bilateral exchange and the negotiation of import tax rates.

Ecuador

Government Presents Fiscal Budget to Congress

PA2110034788 Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 12 Oct 88 p A-9

[Summary] The Ecuadoran Government has presented its 1989 fiscal budget to the national congress. About 75.4 percent of the budget will be set aside for current expenditures and only 25.5 percent for capital expenditures. Most of the current expenditures will be absorbed by the public debt and will be earmarked for payment of both the foreign and domestic debt.

General services will also account for a large portion of the current expenditures. This covers expenses for the legislative and judicial branches, the electoral tribunals, the attorney general's office, the constitutional guarantees tribunal, the Presidency, and the various ministries.

Paraguay

Habeas Corpus Petition Favors PLRA Members

PY2010180588 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 20 Oct 88 p 8

[Excerpts] "We are aware that within the government there are those who support a peaceful transition to democracy. There are doves and there are hawks. We are urging the doves to exert more pressure to open a path that will lead to a peaceful democratic transition without any traumas, or violence because otherwise the situation will be dangerous."

Domingo Laino, president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] said this minutes before his arrest on 18 October after being informed by the police that the PLRA ceremony scheduled for that day had been suspended.

Regarding the suspension of the ceremony, Laino said: "this is a very serious decision because it is dangerously curtailing the activities of the opposition." [passage omitted]

Yesterday morning Lawyer Carlos Caballero Roig, a PLRA board member, submitted a habeas corpus petition in favor of Domingo Laino, Rufino Rojas, and Andres Tomiyama, who are being held at the Interior Ministry security guard. The petition states that Tomiyama was arrested while unconscious and that he was unconscious because of the police beating he sustained on 18 October.

PLRA Leader Released

PY2110115588 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 20 Oct 88 p 8

[Text] "We will continue the same line of nonviolence." This statement was made by [President of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party] Domingo Laino, shortly after he, Andres Yomiyama, and Rufino Rojas were released. They were arrested last Tuesday during their failed attempt to pay homage to the Liberal Party founders at the Recoleta Cemetery.

Laino said that Hugo Villalba and Jorge Sanchez, PLRA leaders from the city of Pilar, are still in custody and that Juan Soley, a PLRA leader from the township of Artigas, is still being held at the Interior Ministry office in Itapua.

Laino asked that "the objective of those who head the regime's repressive system be analyzed because they know that it is impossible to silence us. This time they prevented us from speaking at the grave of PLRA founders and from addressing a message to the PLRA people, who undoubtedly represent the most important sector of the Paraguayan opposition."

"We believe," Laino said, "that there are huge economic interests behind those who handle the regime's repressive system. The regime's repressive system reflects not only a totalitarian and dictatorial ideology, but also the existence of strong economic interests. Those involved in illegal affairs, from which they obtain huge sums of money, are probably running the regime's repressive system and promoting these irrational attacks against peaceful citizens like the PLRA members."

Peasants Arrested Over Land Disputes

PY2010105388 Asucnion HOY in Spanish 19 Oct 88 p 9

[Text] The National Peasant Organization [Organizacion Nacional Campesina] (ONAC) has issued a communiqyue to the local and international public to report the arrest of some peasants involved in land conflicts in the township of Pedrozo, Ypacarai District. The detainees are Luciano Rojas, Eugenio Gonzalez, and Genaro Gonzalez.

The communique states that "these arrests are linked to a wave of land usurpation undertaken by foreign companies. We demand the immediate release of our fellow peasants and compliance with the right of possession established in the agrarian law," the document says.

Peru

Garcia Says Stoppage Will Not Break Democracy

PY2110112888 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1951 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Lima, 20 Oct (EFE)—Peruvian President Alan Garcia today ruled out that the transportation strike, which is in its first week, could become the "tip of an iceberg" that could lead to a break in democracy, as occurred in Chile in 1973 during the late President Salvador Allende's administration.

Asked whether he feared that the strike could end in a coup d'etat as occurred in Chile, Garcia said that "the strike (of the transportation sector) has not been massively observed as could have happened in another country."

A lengthy truck drivers' strike that left Chile out of supplies indirectly contributed to the coup d'etat that 15 years ago overthrew Allende and installed General Pinochet in power.

During a lunch hosted by Garcia for foreign correspondents at the Government Palace, he said that food supply in Lima "is absolutely normal."

A National Cargo Enterprise Association spokesman, however, stated yesterday that rice, sugar, and milk are in short supply in Lima as a result of the strike, adding that the supply of vegetables, which are being carried by private trucks, has not been affected.

The strike, which has been declared "illegal," has affected interprovincial cargo and passenger services. It is believed that 70 percent of the transportation sector is observing the strike. [passage omitted]

"Coups in Latin America have always been promoted by civilians, whose confrontation and mutual hatred have promoted destabilization. At times their call goes unanswered. No military coup can be staged without a civilian call," Garcia said.

FMLN Members Visit Garcia, Ask for Mediation

PY2110030688 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Oct 88

[Text] FMLN members have handed President Garcia a proposal aimed at achieving peace in El Salvador.

Commanders General Joaquin Villalobos and Salvador Seren said that the Group of Eight, which includes Peru, can have an important role in the pacification of conflict-torn Central America. They also said they support the idea of holding talks to reach a political solution to their problems.

The visiting commanders said the meeting they had with President Alan Garcia was positive.

Clandestine Movement Formed Among Police

PY2010182488 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 8 Oct 88 p 12

[Excerpts] Some subordinate police personnel have allegedly agreed strike next 10 October, according to the leaders of a self-styled group called "Combatant Uniformed People of Peru" [Pueblo Uniformado Combativo del Peru], who held a clandestine news conference in a Lima neighbourhood.

According to the policemen, the news conference was held "because of the lack of interest of the government and police commanders, and because, instead of seeking solutions to the many reasons why we are forced to live in inhuman conditions, they have chosen to close their doors on us and to threaten us with retaliation."

The leaders of this organization say they represent more than 80 percent of the police force.

There were five officers at the news conference. They belong to the GC [Civil Guard], the GR [Republican Guard of Peru], and the PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police], as proven by their identification cards. They were hooded for security reasons.

For the first time a GC lieutenant—who also showed his identification card—also participated in the news conference. He said there are many officers who cooperate and who will support the subordinate personnel in this struggle. [passage omitted]

The policemen said that although the date of the strike is set for 10 October, it could be changed for intelligence reasons, in which case the strike could be held on 11, 12, or 13 October, thus possibly coinciding with the strike of the CGTP [General Confederation of Peruvian Workers], which is scheduled for next 13 October.

"The CGTP's demands are the same as ours, and we express our spiritual solidarity with the workers in their struggle," the policemen said.

The GC lieutenant harshly criticized Deputy Interior Minister Agustin Mantilla. [passage omitted]

When asked whether they support the terrorist actions committed by the Shining Path and the MRTA (Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement), they said they disagreed "with the terrorist and bloody activities carried out by those groups. Unfortunately they are murdering peasants, policemen, and common people, and this is not the way to carry out any revolution."

The objective of this police organization is to form a police forces labor union as the only way to channel their demands and to avoid the retaliation to which they are subjected. One of the policemen said that "the protest stoppages will not end until we are unionized. This is what the subordinate personnel want." [passage omitted]

The policemen at the news conference specified that they have not coordinated actions with the other group within the subordinate personnel: the "Progressive Policemen" [Policias Progresistas] group, which will also observe the strike.

The news conference lasted approximately 20 minutes. A little before it ended a policeman said: "We will try to avoid violence. We are aware of the sensitive situation in the country, but circumstances do not allow us to keep quiet any longer."

40 Ex-Policemen Arrested

PY2010023788 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 Oct 88 p 4

[Text] Members of the Interior Ministry Intelligence Service yesterday arrested 40 policemen in Lima as they were calling on police to observe a strike allegedly called for 10 October by the self-styled "Combatant Uniformed People of Peru."

Reliable sources have confirmed that most of the detainees are former Civil Guard (GC) and Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP) members who were dismissed because they joined a police strike on 10 May 1987.

The former policemen were arrested by Intelligence Service agents as they were distributing pamphlets in the PIP police stations of Villa El Salvador, Surquillo, Comas, Independencia, and El Cercado Districts.

GC member Luis Pastrana Neyra, retired, who is the brother of GC Sergeant Celso Pastrana, retired, currently in exile in Sweden, is among the detainees.

Yesterday at noon Luis Pastrana was arrested by four Intelligence Service agents at the 66th "Black Eagle" GC headquarters, located in front of Italia Square.

Pastrana and the other detainees, who had been released on parole, are being prosecuted by the second court on charges of participating in the last strike staged by the police forces.

Sources close to the Interior Ministry said that the Intelligence Service agents who took part in the operations confiscated nearly 50,000 leaflets printed by the members of the "Combatant Uniformed People of Peru."

It was learned from unofficial sources that a former GC lieutenant who was dismissed during the reorganization of the police in 1985 was also arrested.

The former officer, whose surname is Cervantes, allegedly took part in a clandestine news conference that the members of the Combatant Uniformed People of Peru held somewhere in Lima on 7 October.

Yesterday the detainees were first taken to the 7th GC station, where they stayed until 1700; then they were put at the disposal of the PIP State Security Underdirectorate, headed by Police General Victor Gastelu. Both garrisons are in the police building located on Espana Avenue.

Despite the secrecy of the investigation, it was learned that the former policemen are being held incommunicado. Their relatives unsuccesfully tried to communicate with them yesterday.

'Terrorists' Kill 2 Soldiers, Take 2 Hostages

PY2010104788 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 5 Oct 88 p A-9

[Excerpt] Huancayo—Two Army members were killed and two others were taken hostage by a group of terrorists who this morning intercepted two buses on the Marginal Highway, 30 km west of Satipo and 280 km northeast of Huancayo.

Approximately 30 heavily armed terrorists, including 6 women, blocked the highway with stones and tree trunks at 0600 to intercept a bus owned by the Lobato Co., another bus owned by the Los Andes Co., and two trucks loaded with fruit and lumber. The vehicles were traveling from Satipo to Huancayo.

The terrorists made the passengers get off the buses and then examined their identification cards. Four of the passengers, who turned out to be Army members dressed in civilian clothes, were separated from the group.

Two of those identified as soldiers were killed immediately, while the other two, apparently Army officers, were taken as hostages toward Atalaya, in a montainous region. [passage omitted]

Peasant Vigilantes Rescue Civilian Hostages

PY2010105188 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 5 Oct 88 p 1

[Excerpts] Cuzco, 4 Oct—A peasant vigilante group managed to free 30 peasants, mostly women and children, who had been in the hands of terrorists in the Incahuasi region, on the border of Ayacucho and Apurimac Provinces, west of Cuzco, for almost 3 years.

This bit of news was reported by Friar Francisco Panevas, the priest of Quillabamba Parish, who traveled in the region for about a month. [passage omitted]

The Dominican priest Father Panevas also reported that at the end of September the terrorists raided Incahuasi, Pacobamba, Amaybamba, Yanahuanca, Cayara, Huancacalle, and other small villages.

He said that other groups of terrorists invaded Umayay to steal goods and conscript some dwellers, mostly young men.

Father Panevas asked Cuzco officials to support the peasant communities and the members of the vigilante groups.

Suriname

Arron Calls for Explanation of Bouterse Incident

FL2010180888 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Commander Desi Bouterse of the National Army of Suriname was yesterday afternoon involved in a very unfortunate but also serious incident in Sao Paulo, Brazil, where he is currently holidaying.

Yesterday afternoon at about 1400, the commander and his steward party were arrested in a very sensational way and manhandled by the Sao Paulo police while shopping.

The steward party tried to identify themselves on the street but were prevented from doing so by the Sao Paulo police who arrested and took them to the closest police station. There the identification was accepted, and after investigation the commander was able to return to his hotel.

Vice President Henck Arron said yesterday evening in a live television broadcast that the Suriname Embassy in Brazil has been ordered to request an explanation from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil. At the same time, the charge d'affaires of Brazil in Suriname has been called in by Suriname's Foreign Minister Eddy Sedoc, who expressed his amazement at the incident and asked for an explanation and launched an official protest.